FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 204 *21 October 1982*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CSSR Defense Minister Reviews Shield-82 Exercise AA 1
[NARODNA ARMIYA 19 Oct]

ALBANIA

Hoxha Thanks Well-Wishers for Birthday Greetings B 1
'Suppressive Measures' in Kosovo Reported B 1
Briefs: Liberation Commemoration Meeting B 2

BULGARIA

BTA Reports State Department Conference [Stoyanov] C 1
Mladenov Returns From Switzerland 19 October C 1
Joint Communique on Ceausescu Visit Published C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 15 Oct]
Romanian Friendship Rally Held in Sofia C 8
Zhivkov Speech [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 15 Oct] C 8
Ceausescu Speech [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 15 Oct] C 13
Defense Minister Issues Order on Air Force Day C 18
[NARODNA ARMIYA 16 Oct]
Reportage on Visit of GDR's Willi Stoph C 19
Welcomed by Filipov C 19
Filipov, Stoph Open Talks C 20
Meets With Zhivkov, Filipov C 20
More on Filipov, Stoph Meeting C 20
Official Dinner Given C 21
Stara Zagora Visited C 21
Filipov, Stoph Conclude Talks C 21
Stoph Departure Statement C 22
Report on Departure C 22
Briefs: Future Harvest Plans C 22

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

U.S. 'Blackmail' at United Nations Denounced D 1
[Cerven in Bratislava PRAVDA 19 Oct]
Strougal, Delegation Hold Final Talks in Algeria D 1
Meets With Mzali D 1
Speaks at Luncheon D 2
Assesses Relations D 2
Urban, O'Bouzar Confer D 3
USSR Deputy Premier in Prague for CEMA Meeting D 3
Ehrenberger Returns From USSR, DRA Visits D 3
Libyan Armed Forces Group Visits Brno, Kosice D 4
'World Reaction' Assailed for Anti-Polish Stance D 4
[Matous in RUDE PRAVO 19 Oct]
Italian Communists Scored for Views on Poland D 6
[Vlcek in RUDE PRAVO 19 Oct]

Husak Receives Foreign Government Representatives D 7
Afghan Party Official D 7
GDR Ambassador D 7
Husak Flies to West Slovak Region for Visit D 7
Greeted by Lenart, Colotka D 7
Addresses Working Officials D 8
CPCZ Officials Attend Assembly Session on Energy D 9
Gerle Reports on Energy to House of Nations D 10
'Grave' Water Shortage in East Slovakia Reported D 11
[Bratislava PRAVDA 19 Oct]
1982 Crop Report Shows Increased Harvest D 12
[ROLNICKE NOVINY 19 Oct]
Briefs: Declining Western Imports D 12

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Commentary on Washington Conference on Communism [Leuschner] E 1

HUNGARY

Benke Addresses KISZ Conference 20 October F 1
Economist on Natural Resources, Foreign Trade F 3
[DAILY NEWS 15 Oct]

POLAND

Nowa Huta Victim Buried Without Incident [AFP] G 1
Warsaw Reports Funeral G 1
Comments on Death G 2
LE FIGARO: Jaruzelski on Brink of 'Last Chance' G 2
[Margueritte in Paris 19 Oct]
General Claims Press 'Distorted' His Speeches G 3
[Skibinski in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 12 Oct]
PZPR Official Assesses Reaction to New TU Law G 5
[Bratislava PRAVDA 15 Oct]
Vatican on Bishop's Appeal for Priests' Release G 6
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Views Church-State Relations G 7
[Morawski, 9/10 Oct]
Warsaw Reports Sejm Presidium To Meet 26 Oct G 9
Sejm Commission Discusses Economic Reform G 9
Obodowski Chairs Final Economic Committee Meeting G 10
Daily on 'Political Realism' of Fourth Plenum G 10
[Pawlowska in TRYBUNA LUDU 18 Oct]
Radio, TV Official on Effective Propaganda G 11
[POLITYKA 9 Oct]
Rakowski Has 'Frank' Talk With Theater Group G 13
Telecommunications, Mail Improvements Reported G 13
Daily Reports Potato, Grain Procurements G 13
[TRYBUNA LUDU 16/17 Oct]
Military Political Chiefs Discuss Current Tasks G 14
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 16/17 Oct]
Former Pila PZPR Secretary's Trial Continues G 15
Citizen's Militia Investigating Plane 'Hijack' G 16

Jaruzelski's Speeches, Meetings Reported G 16
Speaks to Air Defense Forces G 16
[TRYBUNA LUDU 13 Oct]
Addresses Teachers' Meeting G 17
Meets With Planning Commission G 17
Addresses Youth Aktivs G 17
[TRYBUNA LUDU 14 Oct]
Malinowski Meets Farmers' Representatives G 19
Milewski Chairs Law-Order Commission Meeting G 19

ROMANIA

Measures To Improve Food Supplies Reported H 1
[SCINTEIA 16 Oct]
Communique on Clothing Price Cuts Issued H 1
[SCINTEIA 16 Oct]

YUGOSLAVIA

Presidency Meets, Stambolic To Visit Ethiopia I 1
Srbovan Visits USSR for Economic Talks I 1
CPSU's Kuznetsov Receives New SFRY Ambassador I 1
PRC Minister of Justice Arrives on Visit I 1
Marinc Meets With Italian CP Official 20 October I 2
Correspondent Reports Hu Yaobang Remarks on USSR I 2
TANJUG Notes TASS Treatment of Sino-Soviet Talks I 3
Chamber of Republics, Provinces Views Economy I 3
BORBA Advocates Unified Electric Power System I 4
[Vujica, 6 Oct]
Ribicic Addresses BORBA Political School I 5
Increase in Foreign Hostile Propaganda Noted I 7
[BORBA 15 Oct]
SAWPY Section Views Negative Phenomena I 8
[BORBA 8 Oct]
Journalists' Ideopolitical Training 'Lagging' I 9
Ljubicic Outlines World, Balkan Situations I 9
Mikulic Decries Centralist, Bourgeois Theories I 12
[POLITIKA 16 Oct]
Public Prosecutors Meet, Discuss Political Crimes I 13
Kosovo Economic Body Views Production Declines I 14
Information Committee Criticizes 'Emigre Press' I 14
Briefs: New Ambassador to Switzerland I 14

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER REVIEWS SHIELD-82 EXERCISE

AU201214 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 19 Oct 82 p 4

[Pavel Shinkarenko, APN correspondent, interview with Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense -- date and place not given]

[Text] Following the Shield-82 joint military exercises Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, was kind enough to answer the questions of Pavel Shinkarenko, APN special correspondent:

Question: Comrade minister, what can you say about the special characteristics of the Shield-82 military exercises?

Answer: As is known the Warsaw Pact Organization has been in existence for over 27 years. Throughout all these years the aggressive circles of imperialism on several occasions threatened the world with a new war. The existence of the Warsaw Pact Organization, however, forced them to refrain from excesses.

Under the present circumstances imperialism is starting a new arms race provoked by dangerous situations of crisis and armed conflicts in various parts of the world. The ruling circles in the imperialist states, and the U.S. administration above all others, are constantly threatening a new war, the consequences of which are likely to be much more serious than those of World War II.

That is why it is a task of paramount importance for the Warsaw Pact Organization members to be in a state of constant combat readiness for joint actions for the sake of their peoples' peace and security. This is the goal of the fraternal countries' military organization in organizing joint military exercises like Shield-82.

Question: What can you say about the significance of the Shield-82 military exercises as regards the consolidation of cooperation among the Warsaw Pact member-countries and for the CSSR Army, in particular?

Answer: During the exercises the units and detachments of the allied armies improved their skill in conducting combat actions by using most up to date technical equipment. The interaction among staffs and troops under difficult conditions of contemporary combat was intensified. The socialist military science has undoubtedly also gained from the exercises. Along with this, the exercises not only confirmed the perfection of the military skill achieved, but also the political maturity of soldiers and officers. The exercises served as a specific lesson in socialist patriotism and internationalism. The Shield-82 exercises also taught an eloquent lesson to all those who are slandering the socialist community and who are supplying worldwide public opinion with mean insinuations against the Warsaw Pact Organization.

I believe we should point out another conclusion drawn in the process of the exercises. I am talking about the fact that not one single fraternal country was established with the purpose of conducting aggressive actions and that none of these countries is preparing for such actions. In recent years the Warsaw Pact member-countries, headed by the Soviet Union, have submitted over 100 specific proposals aimed at averting the danger of a new world war. We, fully agree, however, with the statement made by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of our joint armed forces, who said that no one will ever succeed in disrupting the military strategic balance of forces and achieving superiority in the military sector. Those who are working on such plans are overestimating their possibilities.

When the exercises came to an end the whole world became aware of the fact that these exercises did not represent any threat to the neighboring countries and that they proceeded in full accordance with the peace-loving policy of the fraternal communist and workers parties and governments of the socialist states, which are struggling to consolidate peace and prevent the danger of a nuclear conflict.

The representatives of the joint command demonstrated the high degree of the military integration of the socialist countries. The exercises confirmed the fact that the Warsaw Pact Organization is an indestructible class and militant alliance of the socialist countries' armed forces, rallied around the Soviet Union, a reliable protector of our peoples' peace and security.

Shield-82 was also an excellent lesson in mastery for soldiers and commanders who exchanged the great experience of the joint armies in leadership of troops and in mastering combat skills. We all learned a great deal from the experience of the Soviet Armed Forces in particular.

The exercises were also useful for the soldiers of the CSSR People's Army who demonstrated their excellent skill throughout the 3 days of "combat," in mastering their technical equipment and in displaying a high morale. They proved their loyalty to their socialist fatherland and their readiness to defend the socialist achievements. The combat friendship of the soldiers of the CSSR People's Army with the soldiers of the joint armed forces and with the fraternal Bulgarian people was even more intensified during the exercises.

Our soldiers are proud of the fact, that in joining their ranks with those of the fraternal countries' armies they are defending socialism -- the greatest achievement of our era. This is how the slogan of the exercises, "Unity in Peace and War, For the Defense of the Cause of Socialism," was implemented in practical deeds.

Question: Can you cite some examples of the CSSR People's Army's combat skill, as demonstrated by soldiers who most brilliantly distinguished themselves during the exercises?

Answer: All CSSR soldiers successfully accomplished the tasks assigned to them during the Shield-82 exercises. They demonstrated their strong will, their courage, as well as an excellent physical and psychological training. Thus, for example, the tank battalion under the command of the communist party member Maj Josef Plesek, armed with modern equipment, displayed superior combat qualities and coordination, a high rate of operational speed and very accurate firing. The high command became convinced that the tankmen are perfectly mastering the technical equipment entrusted to them, that they are capable of skillfully operating and of finding their way in unknown territory.

The communist party members who set an example and headed the soldiers of their detachments made a great contribution to the training and education of their comrades.

The true combat friendship of the soldiers of fraternal armies arises and strengthens in joint operations. These were such operations in which our soldiers and commanders were acting side by side with the soldiers of the fraternal countries and in which they rejoiced together at the successes achieved and at their strengthening combat comradeship, which is a reliable guarantee for our political and economic alliance.

In this manner the soldiers of the CSSR People's Army, side by side with the units and detachments of the other joint armed forces, accomplished another step forward along the path of strengthening the unity of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces and demonstrated their readiness to accomplish their international duty in defending socialist achievements and in preserving peace.

HOXHA THANKS WELL-WISHERS FOR BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

AU192030 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Summary] On the occasion of his 74th birthday Comrade Enver Hoxha has received several messages of greetings from all over the country, and also from "Kosovar brothers," Albanians and patriots living abroad, Marxist-Leninist friends, progressive personalities, friends and well-wishers of the Albanian people from various parts of the world. In reply Enver Hoxha sends a message of thanks to the people and in turn wishes them successes and happiness.

"For me personally these greetings are a great inspiration. They increase my energy and strength to work even further in the defense of the people's high interests the homeland and the party. I thank everyone for the greetings that were sent to me and for the joyful achievements that were reported to me on this occasion. I also wish you full health, successes in the various fronts of construction and defense entrusted to you by the party and people, and happiness in your personal and family lives." Let us also mobilize all our strength to realize the Eighth AWP Congress tasks, "to make Albania ever stronger, an insurmountable barricade and fortress against every internal enemy and plotter and their savage imperialist, social imperialist, revisionist and reactionary patrons of every hue." Let us further increase our vigilance and revolutionary spirit.

Telegrams of greetings have also arrived from "Kosovar brothers and patriotic Albanians living abroad." "I thank you all, and I also take advantage of this occasion to send my brotherly greetings and those of all our people." I also thank the Marxist-Leninist friends, and all people from various parts of the world who have sent me greetings on my birthday.

'SUPPRESSIVE MEASURES' IN KOSOVO REPORTED

AU151413 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 15 Oct 82

["Other Sentences and Suppressive Measures Against the Albanians in Yugoslavia" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 15 (ATA) -- The fierce campaign of sentences and other suppressive measures against Albanians, which has already become a daily phenomenon in Kosovo, is intensifying against Albanians in other territories in Yugoslavia such as in Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro. The arrests, imprisonments, trials, lay offs continue non-stop.

The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, as well as other press organs have reported that recently the juridical organs of the region of Skopje in Macedonia, Titograd and Budva in Montenegro have sentenced 23 Albanians, the majority of whom youngsters with imprisonments until 15 years. Likewise, during the first 6 months this year, 12 Albanians in Serbia have been given different sentences of imprisonment. Those sentenced are accused of supporting the demands for national democratic rights for the people of Kosovo, and that they have asked for the status of republic for Kosovo. Along with these sentences, the Belgrade chauvinists are trying to negate the history of the Albanians, to alter and distort their ethnic origin, to throw mud at the heroic past of the people of Kosovo. To this end, they made use of the highest forums of Serbia and Yugoslavia. The achievements of the Kosovo Albaniological science in the field of ethnogenesis of the Albanian people and the Illyrian origin of the Albanians were attacked in these forums.

The Albanian language, education and culture in Kosovo are being attacked in particular. As RILINDJA of October 6 writes, attempts are being made to exclude from the teaching programs the works by Albanian revival patriots such as those of Vaso Pasha, etc, and to replace them with works by Ivo Andric, known for his hatred against Albanians, as is the case with "The Street of Gjergj Elez Alia" where the Albanian national dignity is trampled under foot, or with other works of the Serbian-Croatian literature such as "Simonida", which sullies the Albanian nationality. On September 25, RILINDJA stresses that the Belgrade press has expected for the events in Kosovo to attack also the history of the Albanian people, to insult even the great historic personalities, among whom even Scanderbeg, to negate the founding of Albania in 1912, to ask for the exclusion from the teaching program of the history the Albanian people, to prevent even the hoisting of the Albanian flag, as it occurred with a group of youngsters from Pristina who were working in Ulcins.

Preceeding from the so-called "approved foundations of the policy of enrollment", the rights of the Albanians to learn their native language are being violated. Many schools, such as the higher economic school in Pec, the technical school in Mitrovica, as well as the branches of the Albanian language and literature in Pristina and Djakovica, have been closed.

Prior to the beginning of the new school year, the Yugoslav mass media intensified the discrediting campaign against the outstanding personalities of the Kosovo intelligentsia. They required with persistence, threats and intimidation the "settling of accounts" with the cadres of higher schools, in particular with those of the Pristina University, where 392 members have been expelled from the League of the Communists during the last one year and a half. Charges are already being made against all the outstanding personalities of Albanian education and culture in Yugoslavia.

Likewise, Belgrade is making appeals to deprive the Kosovars even of those rights which are granted to them by the status of the autonomous region.

Despite the conditions of savage terror, the Albanians of Kosovo and other territories have not ceased the struggle for their rights.

BRIEFS

LIBERATION COMMEMORATION MEETING -- The 38th anniversary of the liberation of Stalin City was commemorated today. Comrade Pali Miska, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, was present at this meeting. He greeted those taking part on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front and Enver Hoxha personally. Puke District also celebrated the 38th anniversary of its liberation today. Vangjel Cerava, AWP Central Committee secretary was present. Other events were commemorated in various districts. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Oct 82 AU]

BTA REPORTS STATE DEPARTMENT CONFERENCE

AU201538 Sofia BTA in English 1327 GMT 20 Oct 82

["Interference Programming" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 20 (BTA observer Todor Stoyanov) -- With the "conference for democratizing the socialist countries" the State Department has laid the foundations of the programming of interference with the internal life of other states.

The pseudo-scientific discussion began with oracles' statements and evaluated towards the working out of schemes expressing drastically the spirit of Washington's policy of confrontation.

Mr Shultz won the first place in the strange theoretical debate of the State Department by saying after all which has been said about Washington's unwillingness to create "coercive" situation that the communist societies have perhaps ripened for a revolution.

In all languages the "revolution" concept means a wide range of acts for restoring the old order. Willingly or unwillingly the state secretary defined the frames of the discussion and focused on its chief goal: the revenge of the old forces.

In the conference the ridiculous competed with the ugly, the illusory -- with the wish for its being a reality. And Mr Shultz remained in this orbit. His prophesy for the probably ripened revolution in the socialist countries constitutes a culmination of deviating from the realities.

The ravings are unworthy of the politicians: Policy is an art for the real. The statements made by the secretary of state may be to the taste of the President who has imposed the formula for "the death of Marxism-Leninism through a political and propaganda offensive". It can also increase the layers of the international tension which are anyway quite many, but in all cases it will remain desperately away from the goal outlined for changing the structures of the socialist states.

In our country they name oracles like Shultz illusory dreamers.

Plots launched by a handful of political dissidents in no way would be able to accumulate a negative energy which can erode the socialist societies. This is not only senseless but also reproachable. Such operations constitute a drastic violation of the Helsinki agreements. This applies also to the whole range of future measures of waging a raging psychological war.

By all he has said at the "seminar", Mr Shultz forgets just as President Reagan did this before at the British Parliament that the ideas of the commune are eternal and that the ideas of the old world are doomed to failure. It would be good for the oracles and the provocateurs to recall to themselves that this process has originated in the Paris Commune and will continue, irrespective of all the plans of the reactionary forces.

MLADENOV RETURNS FROM SWITZERLAND 19 OCTOBER

AU192034 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] On 19 October Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, returned from Switzerland, where he paid an official visit at the invitation of Pierre Aubert, federal counsellor and head of the federal Department of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Confederation.
At Sofia airport Minister Petur Mladenov was greeted by Aleksandur Strezov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as by (name indistinct), Swiss charge d'affaires in Bulgaria.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT PUBLISHED

AU191245 Sofia RABOT"ICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Oct 82 pp 1-3

["Joint communique" on the official v'sit of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to Bulgaria from 12 through 14 October 1982, released on 14 October in Sofia]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, paid an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 12 through 14 October 1982.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and those accompanying him visited economic projects and cultural sites in Sofia and Plovdiv. They met party, state and public figures and working people, becoming acquainted with the achievements of the Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society. The high-ranking Romanian guests were greeted with particular cordiality and welcomed with great hospitality wherever they went. This was an expression of the mutual respect and traditional friendship that exists between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, between the leaders of the two communist parties and socialist neighbor states.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum.

A Bulgarian-Romanian friendship rally was held in Sofia at which the comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu delivered speeches. The rally was a brilliant expression of the BCP's and RCP's firm resolve to persist in their fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation in the field of bilateral relations as well as on the international scene, in the interests of both peoples, as well as in the interest of the cause of socialism, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Talks were held between Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, during the visit. They proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual trust, understanding and respect.

The following officials participated in the talks on the Bulgarian side: Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Petur Mladenov, Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Todor Bozhnov, Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Andrey Lukanov, Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Niko Yakhiel, member of the BCP Central Committee and assistant to the secretary general of the BCP Central Committee; as well as Todor Stoychev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The following officials participated in the talks on the Romanian side: Elena Ceausescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Gheorghe Oprea, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Emilian Dobrescu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and adviser to the RCP secretary general; Marin Nedelcu, adviser to the RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; as well as Petre Duminica, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrade Todor Zhinkov reported on the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 12th BPC Congress and on the main trends of party and state activities connected with the further construction of a developed socialist society as well as on Bulgaria's foreign policy.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reported on the progress of the implementation of the decisions adopted at the 12th RCP Congress, on the country's further development along the path of building a developed socialist society and on the party's and state's international activities.

The two countries' party and state leaders expressed their high appreciation of the two peoples' efforts in implementing their party congresses' decisions into practical deeds for the construction of a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the Socialist Republic of Romania. The two leaders stressed that the BCP and the RCP, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania are developing their mutual relations in all sectors of life upon the lasting basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and on the basis of fully equal rights, independence and national sovereignty in the spirit of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty signed in 1970. The two leaders are guided by the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the 12th RCP Congress, as well as by the documents adopted at their summit meetings, in the spirit of the traditional friendly and good-neighborly relations existing between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples.

The already traditional meetings and talks between Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, are playing a decisive role in the ascending development of Bulgarian-Romanian relations. The decisions and agreements adopted at such meetings have always given a new impetus to the consolidation of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples.

The two sides positively appreciated the permanent development of relations between representatives of the two parties' central committees, the expansion of contacts between the two countries' parliaments and governments, the consolidation of direct links between okrug and city party organs, between the Fatherland Front and the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, between social and mass organizations in both states. Pointing out the importance of such relations for the exchange of information and experience in socialist construction, as well as for the consolidation of cooperation on questions of mutual interest, the two sides agreed further to expand and intensify these relations.

The two party and state leaders ascertained with satisfaction that the decisions adopted for the development and intensification of economic and scientific-technical cooperation are being successfully implemented.

The fruitful results of the meeting held between the prime ministers of the two countries in connection with the implementation of the decisions adopted at the highest level and in connection with the development and expansion of economic and scientific-technical cooperation were evaluated positively. The activities of the Bulgarian-Romanian Joint Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, of the planning and foreign trade organs, as well as of the branch ministries in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the Socialist Republic of Romania were pointed out as particularly efficient.

The exchange of goods is constantly increasing and becoming more varied while its volume is doubling from one 5-year plan period to the other. A long-term trade agreement signed between the two countries for the 1981-85 period provides for the exchange of goods to increase by 2.2 times, as compared with the previous 5-year plan period. A number of economic cooperation agreements are being implemented as regards economic cooperation, specialization and production-sharing agreements that will ensure half of the mutual deliveries envisaged in the long-term trade agreement. The two sides are devoting efforts to the research for new opportunities in specialization and production-sharing in the purpose of ensuring a stable and long-term growth in the exchange of goods.

The importance for both countries of building economic projects with joint efforts at present and in the future was noted. The branch organs in both countries are entrusted with the task of mapping out measures for the acceleration of work as regards the construction of such projects.

Agreements on specialization and production-sharing in the production of pneumatic and hydraulic elements, automation equipment and low voltage appliances, as well as an agreement on additional mutual deliveries of goods were signed during the talks.

The two sides decided to expand their cooperation in the field of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical industry.

Measures for a development of cooperation and exchange of experience in the agricultural sector and for expanding the production and exchange of highly productive seeds for grain crops, for industrial crops, for vegetable growing, as well as in the field of animal husbandry selection, in the application of modern technological methods of plant growing and animal breeding, as well as in the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture were mapped out during the talks.

The two sides confirmed their interest in expanding joint activities connected with production sharing, as well as in implementing trade operations and economic projects in third countries.

The representatives of the central planning organs were assigned the task of starting work on the coordination of the 1986-90 national economic plans as early as during the last quarter of 1982.

In positively evaluating the results to date in the implementation of long-term programs of scientific-technical cooperation, the two party and state leaders stressed the necessity that their scientific-technical activities should increasingly be linked to specialization and production-sharing in the purpose of solving problems of the greatest importance for the economies of both countries, as well as in the purpose of increasing the two countries' export opportunities.

The two countries governments, the Joint Intergovernmental Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, the economic ministries and organizations in both the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania were entrusted with the task of further expanding specialization and production-sharing, particularly in the field of energy, machine building, electronic and electrotechnical industry, in the sectors of the metallurgical and chemical industry, as well as in agriculture, in the purpose of satisfying to a greater extent the growing economic needs in both countries.

The two sides noted the results achieved in Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation in the fields of science, education, culture, the arts, health protection, tourism and sports. They declared themselves in favor of further expanding and enriching the meaning of cooperation in all these sectors, as well as in favor of expanding exchange of information for the public in both countries as regards the results achieved by the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples in socialist construction, and as regards information on the heroic past and traditional relations of friendship and mutual assistance existing between the two peoples.

The two sides once again reiterated their resolve to strengthen, expand and intensify Bulgarian-Romanian friendship and cooperation also in the future in all sectors and in the interest of both the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, for the sake of security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu thoroughly analyzed the existing international situation and expressed their great concern about the serious aggravation of this situation. They stressed that the proclamation of doctrines such as the one "of inflicting the first nuclear strike" and of a "protracted nuclear war," as well as the implementation of plans for the production of new nuclear weapons, including neutron weapons and other means of mass destruction, represents a threat to the security of all peoples throughout the world.

The party and state leaders of both countries expressed that under the present circumstances it is a task of primary importance to prevent nuclear war, to preserve peace and to consolidate detente. At the same time the two leaders pointed out the resolve of their peoples to further expand the struggle for peace, to stop the arms race for freedom, progress and independent development, for international cooperation, based on the principles of equality and national sovereignty, as well as on the principle of non-interference in each other's affairs.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania are resolved to act in unity and cohesion, together with the other Warsaw Pact member-countries, together with the other socialist countries, and with all peace-loving states, with all progressive and democratic forces throughout the world, in order to stop the dangerous trend toward confrontation and war.

Bulgaria and Romania have both declared themselves in favor of a prompt adoption of effective measures for the limitation and stopping of the arms race and for disarmament, particularly in the nuclear arms sector. The two countries consider it necessary to stop the production and further perfection of nuclear weapons and gradually to reduce the stockpiling of such weapons, as long as such arms have not been fully liquidated. The two countries consider it necessary to adopt a full and universal banning of nuclear arms tests and a reduction of military expenditures. They consider it necessary to stop the production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, to ban and liquidate chemical weapons, to eliminate foreign military bases, to withdraw foreign troops from other countries' territories, to establish nuclear-free zones and peace zones in various parts of the world, including Europe, as well as to simultaneously disban all military blocs. The two countries are resolved to act in favor of the implementation of the whole complex of proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact member-countries, encompassing all sectors of disarmament and indicating reliable methods for its implementation, on the basis of the principles of equal rights and equal security.

The two sides welcome the commitment assumed by the Soviet Union not to be the first to have recourse to nuclear weapons and are expecting the other nuclear states, who have not yet assumed such a commitment, to do so.

The two sides consider it necessary to devote sincere and persevering efforts so that the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of strategic weapons may be concluded with positive results and they welcome the proposal of freezing the USSR's and the U.S.'s strategic weapons.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania expressed their particular concern at NATO's decision to deploy new medium-range nuclear missile arms on the territories of certain West European countries, as well as at the persistent stockpoling of other types of mass destruction weapons which endanger the life and existence of all European peoples. The two sides positively evaluate the beginning of Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Edrope and consider that as a result of these negotiations, the deployment of new medium-range missiles will be prevented, that the United States and the USSR will reduce their medium-range nuclear arms and that the elimination of all nuclear weapons on our continent will be achieved.

The two sides stressed the necessity of achieving progress in the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania firmly declare themselves in favor of strictly observing all stipulations of the CSCE Final Document. They consider it necessary to do everything within their power so that the Madrid meeting may fruitfully proceed in a constructive spirit and so that it may be successfully concluded.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania welcome the wide expansion of peace movements in the world and express their high appreciation for the role played by these movements in rallying peace-loving forces and in averting the danger of nuclear war.

The two sides confirmed their resolve to actively contribute to the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation among Balkan countries, to contribute to the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation, into a nuclear-free zone, a fact that is in the interest of Balkan peoples and that is likely to represent an important contribution to the cause of detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The two sides once again confirmed their stand in connection with the settlement of the problem of Cyprus in the interest of both the Greek and Turkish Cypriots and in preserving the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as the policy of nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

The two sides expressed their deep concern at the development of the situation in the Middle East. They denounced the aggression of Israel in Lebanon and the brutual acts committed in West Beirut. They once more confirmed their countries stands on the immediate withdrawal of Israeli units from Lebanon and on the guarantee for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

The two sides expressed once more their full solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine under the leadership of its only legitimate representative -- the PLO. They stressed that for the implementation of a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the situation in that area it is necessary for Israel to withdraw from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and that it is necessary to recognize the right of the Arab people of Palestine for self-determination, including their right to establish their own independent state, to guarantee the integrity, sovereignty and independence of all states existing in that area. Bulgaria and Romania both consider it necessary, for this purpose, to hold an international conference sponsored by the United Nations with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania express themselves in favor of the immediate stopping of the war between Iran and Iraq, in favor of a political settlement of the controversial problems existing between those two countries.

The two sides declared that they resolutely support the struggles of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin American against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against hegemonism, racial discrimination, and apartheid, against foreign domination and exploitation, for the observance of each nation's right independently to use its national wealth and to develop in freedom and independence.

The two sides pointed out the important role played by the countries of the Nonaligned Movement as a positive factor in present-day international politics, in the struggle against imperialism, and in implementing disarmament, as well as in not admitting any interference in the domestic affairs of states and in connection with guaranteeing the peoples' rights to free and independent development.

The two party and state leaders pointed out the particular importance of the problem of overcoming differences in the states' economic development and declared themselves in favor of reorganizing international economic relations upon a just and democratic basis, in favor of establishing a new international economic order. They declare themselves in favor of implementing international economic cooperation based on equal rights, including assistance to the developing countries in their efforts to accelerate the speed of their own economic development. The two sides think that the immediate beginning of negotiations on a global scale and within the framework of the United Nations with the participation of all countries is likely to play an important role in this respect.

Bulgaria and Romania both consider that no discriminatory measures should be applied in the economic sector, that no economic sanctions should be applied against individual states or groups of countries.

They consider the policy of high interest rates, aimed at making the development of international economic cooperation more difficult, a policy applied by the United States and other western countries, as being in contradiction with the generally accepted norms of international law, with the UN Charter and with the Helsinki CSCE Final Act, as well as in contradiction with international treaties and agreements.

The two sides express themselves in favor of enhancing the role of the UN in preserving worldwide peace and security, as well as in settling the problems facing mankind in accordance with the principles and goals of the UN Charter.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania have expressed their firm resolve to consolidate friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, to expand their relations with the developing countries, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence and to act for the development of their relations with the capitalist countries in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Opinions were exchanged on basic questions of the international communist and workers movement during the bilateral talks. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the communist and workers movement is steadily strengthening and developing and that its influence in solving the most important international problems is constantly increasing.

The two sides confirmed once again the BCP's and RCP's resolve to contribute to a further consolidation of unity and cooperation among communist and workers parties in the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, on the basis of equal rights, independence, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's domestic affairs.

The two parties expressed their conviction that under the difficult conditions of the present international situation it is necessary for all communist and workers parties to devote efforts to the mobilization and unification of the broadest political and social forces within the people's masses in the struggle to eliminate the danger of war, in the struggle for disarmament and for resolving all controversial problems among states in a peaceful manner, as well as for the mutual understanding and for the development of cooperation among the peoples.

Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, expressed their great satisfaction at the results achieved during the visit as well as their firm conviction that these results will open even greater future prospects for the further development of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the BCP and the RCP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as between the two peoples in the interest of the cause of peace, detent and cooperation in the Balkans and in Europe, as well as throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, addressed an invitation to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to pay an official, friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

ROMANIAN FRIENDSHIP RALLY HELD IN SOFIA

Zhivkov Speech

AU181755 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Oct 82 p 1-2

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, at Bulgarian-Romanian friendship rally, held on 14 October at the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture in Sofia]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, dear Romanian friends, comrades.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Bulgarian people, I greet with sincere joy Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu is paying an official, friendly visit to our country.

We have gathered at today's rally -- a rally of Bulgarian-Romanian friendship -- in order to most sincerely greet the envoys of the Romanian people and at the same time to share the results achieved at our meetings and talks with the Bulgarian and Romanian public.

I can tell you with satisfaction that throughout these last creative days, our meetings and talks proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere. They have contributed to the revelation of new opportunities and future prospects for the further expansion and intensification of the comprehensive relations between our two countries, parties and peoples.

The official friendly visit of our dear guests from the Socialist Republic of Romania to our country is a new expression of the traditional friendship between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples. It is quite natural that in speaking from this rostrum, as early as at the beginning of my speech, I should mention this friendship of ours.

Bulgarian-Romanian friendship has deep historical roots filled with great meaning. Under the conditions of socialism our parties and peoples have constantly consolidated and expanded this meaningful friendship and are still doing so.

I would like to remind you today that throughout one of the most difficult periods of our history, during the struggle against the Ottoman Empire, the giants of Bulgarian revolutionary thought, the organizers of the Bulgarian national liberation movement found asylum on the territory of Romania. We Bulgarians will never forget the hospitality accorded to them by the Romanian people. Sofroniy Vrachanski, Georgi Rakovski, Lyuben Karavelov, Khristo Botev, and Vasil Levski lived and worked in Romania. Before crossing the waters of the ancient River Danuble, at the head of his detachment in 1878, Khristo Botev addressed his Romanian friends in the following words: "Thank you, friends, for the trust you put in me, and for the love you have shown toward my enslaved motherland!"

The memory of the Romanian people's sons who fought side by side with the Russian soldiers who sacrificed their lives for Bulgaria's freedom, will remain alive forever in the grateful memory of the Bulgarian people.

I would like to recall the glorious traditions of militant friendship and solidarity between the Romanian and Bulgarian communist parties and the workers class of both countries in the merciless struggles against capitalism and fascism. The joint struggle for freedom, happiness, and social justice is a bright page in the history of our two peoples.

For as long as 38 years our two neighbor countries have been confidently building a free socialist society. The dream of generations of Bulgarian and Romanian revolutionaries -- socialism -- has been victorious both in Bulgaria and Romania.

We are fully justified in pointing out the invaluable credit that goes to the communist parties in the development of Bulgarian-Romanian friendship, because they are the sources of inspiration and the motors, the builders of this friendship. Our parties are trying to place this friendship at the service of our comprehensive cooperation and to use the great opportunities which the socialist system offers us.

We note with satisfaction that the parliaments, the social and mass organizations, the ministries and economic organizations of both countries are actively cooperating. Traditional relations exist between Bulgarian and Romanian okrugs and town delegations are being exchanged and valuable experiences are being shared. In our opinion the direct contacts between working people of both countries are particularly valuable.

The exchange of goods between our two countries has doubled throughout three consecutive 5-year plan periods. The task was set to more than double these results during the 1981-85 period.

A number of agreements have been signed and are being implemented in the sector of specialization and production sharing. The joint heavy machine building enterprise in Ruse and Giurgiu is being successfully constructed. We will also build a joint electric power grid from the Soviet Union to Bulgaria and Romania. We have established a joint trade enterprise. Our scientific-technical cooperation is expanding.

The first 5-year plan program between the governments of both countries signed in 1980 has enhanced cooperation in the field of culture, science and education to a higher level. All this proves the ascending development of relations of cooperation and friendship between Bulgaria and Romania.

Comrades, our friendship and cooperation are historical necessities, dictated by the social-class essence of our two neighboring countries and by the objective rules of the development of a socialist society. The relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania are built and developing upon the basis and in the spirit of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty and in accordance with the principles of socialist internationalism. These relations are inspired by the common communist ideal. Thousands of communists and patriots have fought and shed their blood for this ideal. Millions of working people in socialist Bulgaria and Socialist Romania are devoting their efforts and knowledge to the implementation of this ideal. We are firmly convinced that there is no force capable of diverting our two peoples from the path of socialism and communism.

Comrades, during the meetings and talks held with our Romanian guests we made joint efforts to uncover new opportunities for the further development of our bilateral cooperation. I can report to you on this occasion that these efforts of ours have been successful. We have ascertained that the development of the economy, science, technology and culture both in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the Socialist Republic of Romania have created prerequisites for the expansion of political relations, of exchanges of goods, of economic production-sharing and cooperation in the sectors of culture and in other important fields. We have entrusted the respective organs with the implementation of specific measures for the implementation of the agreement on long term economic, technical and scientific cooperation and in connection with the construction of the joint industrial projects.

We also mapped out measures for the intensification of specialization and production-sharing in the machine building, electronics, electrotechnical, chemical, metallurgical, light industry and other such sectors.

We will further develop our relations in the fields of science, culture, education arts, mass information media, sports, health protection and tourism.

There is no doubt that the talks held and agreements reached, as well as the documents signed, will give new impetus to the relations between Bulgaria and Romania. This is why we think that the present visit of our Romanian comrades to the People's Republic of Bulgaria represents a contribution to the intensification of comprehensive Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation.

Dear Comrade Ceausescu, I can assure you, that we, that our party and people, will do everything within our power in order to implement the agreements reached.

Comrades, as neighbors of the fraternal Romanian people, our people are well acquainted with their achievements in industry, socialist agriculture, science and the cultural sector. We are rejoicing at your successes, esteemed Romanian comrades, at the successes of the Romanian people who are close to us, who are our friends, at the successes of a close and friendly socialist state.

Permit me, from this rostrum, to address my ardent greetings to you and to wish you new successes in the implementation of the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress, as well as in building a comprehensively developed socialist society!

During your short stay in Bulgaria, dear Romanian comrades, you had the opportunity to become acquainted with some industrial and agricultural projects in our country and to communicate with our working people. I believe that you have once more become convinced of our people's fraternal feelings for the Romanian people and that you have been able to see part of our country's socialist achievements. I am pleased to inform you that the Bulgarian people have devoted great efforts in implementing the 1981 plan. This year's plan is also being successfully fulfilled. The volume of industrial and agricultural production has expanded and our national income is growing. The meaning and essence of our political work is the care for man, for his material well-being and intellectual development, for the perfection of the socialist way of life.

The dynamic and stable development of our country is a result of the Bulgarian workers' class indefatiguable efforts, a result of the work of our agricultural workers and our people's intelligentisa. An important factor in this development is represented by our active participation in the international socialist integration with the CEMA member-countries. We by no means underestimate the significance of Bulgaria's economic cooperation with over 100 countries in the world.

Naturally we encounter quite a few difficulties along the path of our development. Nevertheless, what is the main and the decisive factor? The main and decisive factor is that our people are not stunned in facing their difficulties, that they are successfully overcoming the obstacles. Our people's past achievements are a guarantee that the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress will be fully implemented!

Comrades, it is not possible at this rally to refrain from expressing our concern about the serious and dangerous aggravation of the international atmosphere -- which is a result of the actions of the militarist NATO circles and of the United States, in the first place. These are actions aimed at intensifying the rate of the arms race, at increasing the devastating power of the means of mass destruction. These actions are aimed at disrupting the existing military balance of forces in Europe and in the world, actions aimed at achieving military superiority and at resolving problems with the help of force and "diktat."

The policy of the Reagan administration is in contradiction with the aspirations of peace-loving people throughout the world. This policy is in contradiction with the vital interests of the peoples and of all mankind.

This is what the struggle of those forces and movements -- which regardless of political and ideological differences are opposing this disastrous policy -- is increasingly expanding. The peoples' will for understanding, detente and peace is showing itself with increasing strength. Many soberminded politicians in Western countries are declaring themselves against confrontation and against the exacerbation of the international atmosphere. The realistic and constructive policy conducted by the Warsaw Pact member-countries and all fraternal socialist countries, for restricting the arms race and settling international controversies at the negotiating table so that a nuclear conflict may be avoided, is of decisive importance.

We welcome Comrade Leonid Brzhnev's message to the second special UN disarmament session in which the USSR proclaimed the decision not to be the first to have recourse to nuclear weapons. This is a declaration of historical significance. If the other nuclear states assumed the same commitment this would exclude in practice the possibility of a devastating nuclear war. The proposal that the NATO and Warsaw Pact leading organs should adopt declarations that they will not expand their alliances to other areas of the world, as well the initiative of signing a treaty on full and universal banning of nuclear arms are also serving this humanitarian goal.

In the spirit of this policy of peace and peaceful cooperation the People's Republic of Bulgaria thinks that the CSCE member-states must persist in their joint constructive efforts to lead the Madrid meeting to a positive result -- in the interest of peace, mutual trust and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The Bulgarian people, comrades, always have been and will be at the side of the peoples struggling against imperialism and neocolonialism, for national independence and democracy, for social progress.

We severely denounce the barbaric actions of the Israeli military clique in Lebanon, the overt and insolent aggression against this sovereign state. We were outraged by the mass extermination of the peaceful population in the Palestinian refugee camps.

We unrelentingly support the Palestinian people's just struggle and the struggle of its vanguard -- the PLO -- in defending the irrevocable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. We are convinced that the Palestinian people will be victorious!

The crisis in the Middle East can be overcome only after Israel returns all Arab territories seized in 1967 and only after an independent Palestinian state has been created, after the right of all states in this area have been guaranteed so that they may safely exist and develop. In this connection it is necessary to convene an international conference for the total settlement of the Middle East problem. All interested sides, including the PLO, must participate in this conference on the basis of equal rights.

Our people are in solidarity with and are supporting the liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Latin America, Southern Africa, and all areas of the world.

We are attributing great importance to the contribution of the Nonaligned Movement in settling the difficult problems which are facing the peoples of the world.

This is why the People's Republic of Bulgaria is intensifying its cooperation with the nonaligned and developing countries in the struggle to reorganize international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, to consolidate the independence and sovereignty of the newly liberated states. All forms of colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid must be uncompromisingly liquidated!

Comrades, from this rostrum I would like once more to declare: Peace is in danger, but peace can and must be preserved! This is the people's will! This is the demand of our time!

Loyal to this demand, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting active efforts to stop the arms race, to promote understanding and mutual acquaintance among the peoples. We are struggling for the expansion of mutually advantageous political and economic, cultural and scientific-technical relations and cooperation. Along with the other peace-loving forces we are participating in the struggle to eliminate the danger of a new world war.

Our country has always attributed first-rate importance to the consolidation of peace in the Balkans and for the development of good-neighborliness and cooperation, among the Balkan states. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has been on several occasions the initiator of constructive proposals in this spirit.

As we have stressed on several occasions we will also in the future proceed along the path of Helsinki, so that the Balkans may become a stable area of detente. We are ready to sign bilateral agreements with the neighboring countries, including a code on good-neighborly relations, renunciation of territorial claims, prohibition of the use of the territory of the countries participating in the agreement for hostile goals and actions against each other. We are in favor of a further expansion and intensification of bilateral cooperation in the sectors of economy, tourism, science, culture, education and sports, in the development of transport and communications.

We are ready to pursue our cooperation with the other Balkan countries on a multilateral basis on questions of mutual interest in those specific sectors where we already have achieved agreements.

The proposal to convene a meeting of Balkan state leaders in Sofia on questions of transforming the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons is an expression of our constructive and peace-loving policy.

Our country, as in the past, will continue also in the future to work for the consolidation of security, for an expansion of cooperation among the Balkan states!

With its principle-minded and peace-loving Balkan policy, with its stands and actions on the international scene the People's Republic of Bulgaria is making and will continue to make its contribution to the preservation and stabilization of peace.

The Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian people are convinced that only the unity of action and unanimity of the fraternal socialist countries, only the consolidation of the defensive power of the Warsaw Pact, only the perfection of our multilateral cooperation within the CEMA framework -- only these things -- are the most reliable guarantees for the further peace and successful construction of a new life in our countries!

Comrades, once again, with all my heart, I welcome our dear guests. Dear Romanian comrades, please convey to the Romanian people and to the Romanian communists our militant and fraternal greetings!

May the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the RCP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania, and between the Bulgarian and the Romanian peoples develop and strengthen in the future!

May the unity and cohesion of the socialist community member-countries strengthen!

Long live peace!

Long live communism!

Ceausescu Speech

AU191710 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Oct 82 p 1 - 3

[Speech by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at Bulgarian-Romanian friendship rally, held on 14 October at the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture in Sofia]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov! Dear Bulgarian comrades and friends! It is a particular pleasure for me to convey to you, dearest Comrade Zhivkov, to the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as to all of you who are participating in this rally of Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation, to the communists and to all friendly Bulgarian people fraternal, warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes on behalf of the Romanian people, on behalf of our party and state, as well as on behalf of both of us.

I wish to express to you, esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, to the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to all friendly Bulgarian people my warmest gratitutde for the fraternal cordiality which was accorded to us on the hospitable territory of friendly Bulgaria.

In the particular cordial welcome and hospitality accorded to us wherever we went during our visit, we see an expression of the good relations existing between our two countries and peoples, a manifestation of the feelings of friendship and mutual respect, that Romanians and Bulgarians have for each other.

Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation are based on deep historical traditions. Living for centuries in good-neighborly relations on both sides of the River Danuble, the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples are cooperating and have cooperated in a fraternal manner. They have been united in the joint struggle against foreign oppression and domination, in the struggle for freedom and independence, for the defense of their national existence.

As a matter of fact, there are many facts telling about this cooperation. There is the story of the Bulgarian revolutionaries who, in organizing their struggle for Bulgaria's liberation from Ottoman oppression, found support among the Romanian people. The valiant heroic exploits of the Romanian soldiers and of the Bulgarian insurrection fighters will always remain alive in history. They fought side by side with the Russian soldiers and won victory in the great 1877-78 war for the independence of Romania and for Bulgaria's liberation; thus they laid down the foundations of Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation.

The close cooperation and solidarity between the Romanian and Bulgarian progressive, revolutionary leaders, between the progressive forces in both our nations, and particularly between the workers classes in Romania and Bulgaria developed on these indestructible foundations in the great struggles waged against the exploiting class, against capitalism and fascism, for the victory of socialist revolution.

Throughout the years of building the new system, the Romanian-Bulgarian relations were raised to a higher level. They assumed a new meaning, solidly relying upon the lofty socialist principles of fully equal rights, mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in each other's domestic affairs, mutual advantage and fraternal mutual assistance.

In the spirit of and on the basis of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty signed between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, cooperation and production sharing between our two countries, parties and peoples have made considerable progress in all sectors and are increasing from year to year. In this respect the fact is significant that Romanian-Bulgarian economic exchange is doubling from one 5-year plan period to the other. Production sharing and specialization of production are constantly expanding; cooperation in the scientific and technical sectors, in educational and cultural affairs is steadily increasing; and contacts, as well as exchange of experience between our two parties, are steadily expanding as well.

We can proudly declare today that Romanian-Bulgarian relations have set an example for relations between two friendly, socialist, neighbor states, which in a spirit of fraternity are actively cooperating for the successful implementation of socialist construction and for their unrelenting progress along the path of economic and social progress, along the path of happiness and prosperity.

I would like to stress on this occasion, the particular importance of the intensive development of Romanian-Bulgarian relations and of the already traditional meetings and talks held between us, dear Comrade Zhivkov, meetings and talks which have always ended in agreements, opening new horizons and giving new impetus to the great friendship and cooperation existing between our countries, parties and peoples.

This time again our meetings and talks have produced important results. We agreed to accelerate the signing of the agreement and the beginning of construction work on the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol hydropower station. We have agreed to develop large-scale cooperation in the metallurgical industry and coal mining sectors, and in all economic sectors of common interest, generally speaking.

I think that we have a duty toward our peoples to do everything within our power in order to enhance the traditions of the revolutionary struggles of the past to a higher level and in order to introduce new elements into our traditional relations, elements which are likely to consolidate our joint efforts and our peoples' struggle for socialism and communism.

At this meeting we have expressed our common resolve to further expand our bilateral relations and to give new dimensions to the friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the BCP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, between the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples.

We would like to do everything within our power so that the Bulgarian and Romanian working people -- the builders of socialism in Bulgaria and Romania -- may fruitfully cooperate, may feel even closer to each other, may act under any circumstances as good neighbors by erecting above the ancient River Danube the lasting bridges of friendship and cooperation, of mutual understanding and appreciation. Let us do so that we may be able to cross the Danube as easily from one side as from the other side.

Dear friends and comrades, during our visits to economic projects and cultural monuments, as well as to social institutions, during our meetings with working people, we were able to get closely acquainted with some achievements and tasks of the Bulgarian people, with certain activities which they are pursuing in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. Once more we became convinced of the truth that the industrious Bulgarian people are selflessly and resolutely working for the implementation of the program on the country's economic and social development, for the construction of developed socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

We, in Romania, are well acquainted with the successes you have achieved and we sincerely rejoice at them. As friends, we warmly congratulate you on these successes and we convey to you, with all our hearts, dearest friends, our best wishes that you may achieve remarkable new victories along the path of socialist development in your motherland, for the well-being and happiness of all Bulgarian people.

The Romanian people, too, who have devoted all their efforts to the implementation of a social and economic development program for our country, closely rallied around the RCP, have achieved important successes in implementing the decisions adopted by the 12th RCP Congress, which mapped out the basic goals for Romania's transition to a high stage of development and for the implementation of a qualitatively new way of life and work in all sectors.

We are presently implementing an industrial output that is 48 times higher and a national income that is 14 times higher than in 1938. Within the last 10 years total industrial production has increased approximately 3 times, while agricultural production has increased 1.6 times. For the current 5-year plan period we have assigned ourselves the task of accelerating intensification in economic growth and ensuring a steady modernization of productive forces, as well as using our country's total technical and industrial potential with optimal effectiveness.

We are devoting particular attention to the development of the raw material and energy-fuel base, to the intensification of measures aimed at reducing expenditures, as well as to the promotion of the process of industrial recycling. We are adopting decisive measures for an efficient organization and expansion of agricultural work and for the implementation of a new agrarian revolution in Romania.

We are devoting particular attention to the perfection of state activities, to the development and intensification of socialist democracy, to the guarantee of all prerequisites for a direct participation of the broad working people's masses and of the entire people in social administration, in developing and implementing the domestic and foreign policy of our country. We are devoting great efforts to the development of science, education, culture and arts and to the intensification of ideological and political-educational activities, to the development of a new progressive personality, of conscious and worthy builders of socialism and communism.

We think, dearest comrades, that the achievements of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples in their socioeconomic development and in building their new system, as well as the exemplary relations existing between our two countries and parties represent an important contribution to the forces of socialism, to the increase of the prestige and influence of socialism throughout the world. We think that these successes represent a considerable contribution to the cause of progress, cooperation and peace among the peoples.

Dear comrades and friends, during the broad exchange of opinions that we had with Comrade Zhivkov, we also discussed many international issues of common interest. Together we discussed the methods of constant cooperation and joint actions of our two parties and countries on the international scene. Once more we confirmed our countries' resolve to cooperate even more closely in the struggle for the assertion of the policy of detente, cooperation and peace, as well as for stopping the aggravation of international atmosphere, and for observing the rights of all peoples to an independent existence, security and peace. In its international activities Romania takes into consideration the necessity of conducting a firm policy of peace and cooperation. We are convinced that only under conditions of peace, security and cooperation, can the Romanian people, just like all peoples in the world as a matter of fact, most fully concentrate their efforts in securing their intellectual and material development and in developing their living standard.

The development of the international situation today is particularly complicated. On the one hand the imperialist policy of force and "diktat" continues to manifest itself, trying to preserve and to redistribute the zones of its influence, trying to intensify the arms race. On the other hand, the will of the peoples to promote a new policy of equality and of respect for national independence is increasingly asserting itself. The peoples are striving for a free development in an atmosphere of cooperation, security and peace. Life has demonstrated that colonialism has practically been eliminated. The question now is to consolidate the peoples' independence.

We are convinced that in this confrontation between these two existing trends the future belongs to the policy of independence, cooperation and peace. The future belongs to the peoples' will to build a more just and better world -- a world of peace and cooperation, a world without nuclear arms, without wars. This has always been the goal of socialism and communism.

We are deeply concerned about the fact that in our contemporary world today there are many conflicts and unresolved problems, that in various parts of our planet military conflicts and wars exist which are destroying many human lives every day. We are concerned about the fact that the arms race has been intensified in an unprecedented manner, and that the world-wide crisis is constantly being aggravated, a crisis which above all affects the developing countries. All this increasingly endangers the lives of peoples and the peace and security of all mankind.

Parting from this reality we consider it more than ever necessary that all peoples of the world should join their efforts and actively cooperate to stop the dangerous trend of confrontation and war in order to revive and pursue the policy of detente, cooperation and peace. The role of the socialist countries and of all anti-imperialist forces is very important in this context.

The main task of all mankind today is to stop the arms race and to implement the transition toward disarmament, and toward nuclear disarmament in particular. It is becoming increasingly obvious, that there will be no victors and no vanquished in a future thermonuclear war, that mankind will be destroyed and that life itself and all civilization will disappear from this earth. Nuclear missiles and nuclear arms will not choose beween social systems and political, religious, or philosophical views, but will destroy the lives of all peoples regardless of their convictions. This is why we must do everything within our power to stop the arms race and ensure the supreme goal of mankind -- life and existence.

The powerful movement for peace and disarmament expanding in Europe and in other continents, which the Romanian people have wholeheartedly joined -- with great mass demonstrations as well as with the 18 million signatures on an appeal issued in spring 1982 -- strongly confirms the fact that the peoples throughout the world are filled with resolve and have the necessary strength to assert themselves in this respect and, in joint actions, to adopt effective measures for disarmament and for the elimination of nuclear danger.

Romania is resolved to continue to do everything within its power in order to make its contribution, together with all other peoples. We wish to cooperate closely with the Bulgarian people and with the other socialist countries to implement the vitally important demand for disarmament and to defend the peoples' basic rights to live in peace and freedom.

We devote particular attention to the situation in Europe. Romania struggles with consistency for security and cooperation on this continent, so that the Madrid meeting, that will soon resume its work, convenes a conference on consolidating mutual trust and on disarmament in Europe and so that this meeting may ensure further meetings, devoted to security and cooperation on our continent.

We are concerned about the fact that a large stock of arms has been accumulated on our European Continent and that new medium-range nuclear missiles are expected to be deployed on its territory. The Romanian people most resolutely declare themselves in favor of stopping the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe and in favor of withdrawal and destruction of existing ones. Europe does not need new nuclear missiles, neither medium- nor short-range ones! Generally speaking, we must most resolutely work for Europe, free of nuclear arms, for a continent where cooperation and peace prevail.

We are attributing particular importance to the consolidation of cooperation and friendship among the Balkan states as an inseparable part of the process of building real security in Europe. We wish our area, that in the past was reputed to be the "powderkeg" of Europe, to become a zone of good-neighborly relations, of understanding, cooperation and peace, a zone free of nuclear weapons and free of foreign military bases.

Romania is broadly developing its relations with all Balkan states, and I must stress with satisfaction that we now have good relations with all these states. We would like to expand our cooperation in all sectors -- in the economic, cultural and scientific sectors -- and to give new dimensions to the activities of the already existing joint organs of cooperation, as well as to create new ones, basing ourselves on the hitherto acquired positive experience. We are implementing such a cooperation, likely to ensure the economic and social development of each Balkan country and to provide the opportunity for all our peoples to live in peace and to accept any nuclear arms on their territory. In this spirit we consider it necessary to implement as soon as possible a thoroughly prepared meeting, at the level of state and government leaders from Balkan countries, in order to establish the foundations of a new cooperation and in order to create a zone free of nuclear wapons in Europe.

Taking into account the great number of conflicts in the world, the Romanian people also in the future will struggle to stop any military actions and to resolve all problems existing among states, through political methods only, and only through negotiations. Life has demonstrated that regardless of how difficult and slow negotiations may be, they are incomparably preferable to and easier than even the slightest battles, ones which cause material damage and daily losses of human lives.

Romania has declared itself and most resolutely declares itself in favor of settling the Middle East crisis through negotiations in order to achieve a global and just peace. We have denounced the aggressive actions of the Israeli soldiers in Lebanon, the killing of Palestinian refugees. We think that it is time for Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon and to begin withdrawing its military units from all Arab territories occupied in 1967. It is necessary to begin settling the Palestinian question through the creation of an independent Palestinian state and at the same time to ensure the development, independence and territorial integrity of all states in that area. We think that there is a place in the Middle East for an independent Palestinian state, as well as for the existence of an Israeli state. We think that we must begin with the organization of an international conference in which the Palestinian people and their organization should actively participate, in order to achieve such a global peace. We, in the Balkans, are directly concerned, taking into consideration our close position in the neighborhood of the Middle East, so that we are interested in the settlement of these probelms.

We also think that it is necessary to stop the military actions between Iran and Iraq and that the troops of both countries should be withdrawn from the international borders existing before the beginning of the conflict, as well as to start with a political settlement of the problems existing between these two countries.

As a developed socialist country Romania is expanding broad activities to liquidate backwardness and to establish a new international economic order. The liquidation of backwardness and the implementation of the new economic order are a necessity for the socioeconomic development of all nations, for economic stability in the world and for the consolidation of peace and cooperation.

In our international activities we attribute great importance to the constant development of relations with all socialist countries. Naturally, I lay great emphasis on the development of relations with our neighbors.

We think that the consolidation of unity and cooperation among socialist countries, the overcoming of differences of opinions among them, is a factor of the greatest significance in enhancing the role of these countries in international life and in enhancing the prestige of socialism in the world, as well as in expanding the struggle of progressive and anti-imperialist forces throughout the world.

We declare ourselves in favor of the development and perfection of cooperation within CEMA. We think that this cooperation must contribute to the consolidation of socialism in each country, as well to an increase of the power and prestige of socialism throughout the world.

At the same time we have broad relations with the developing and nonaligned countries as well as with the developed capitalist countries in the spirit and on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Taking into account the numerous and difficult problems of international life we think that it is necessary to create prerequisites for all countries, regardless of their size and social system, to actively participate in the solution of the problems of ensuring peace and national independence. It is also necessary to enhance the role of the United Nations and of other world forums for the democratization of international life and for the settlement of difficult problems which mankind is facing.

We think that the communist and workers parties, the progressive forces throughout the world are playing an important role in international life. Therefore, it is necessary to do everything within our power in order to develop their solidarity and cooperation, in order to consolidate the cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties, with the forces of national liberation, and with progressive parties and forces in the struggle for detente, for peace, and for a better and more just life.

Romania is firmly resolved, together with the socialist countries, with the progressive and anti-imperialist forces, to make its contribution to the implementation of the call of mankind -- for progress, freedom and peace!

Dear comrades and friends, I once more express the conviction that our visit to our friendly neighbor country -- Bulgaria -- and the fruitful talks we held, the agreements we reached, will give new impetus to the good relations existing between our parties, countries and peoples, and that they will represent an essential contribution to the development of Romanian-Bulgarian relations of friendship, mutual respect and cooperation.

From this rally of friendship I wish to convey once more to you, to the communists and all fraternal Bulgarian people our wishes for new successes in building a developed socialist society, in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

Long live friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the RCP and the BCP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, between the Romanian and the Bulgarian peoples!

Long live cooperation among the socialist countries, among all progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for progress, independence and freedom!

Long live peace and cooperation throughout the world!

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES ORDER ON AIR FORCE DAY

AU181433 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Order of Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, on Bulgarian Air Force Day]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, cadets, sergeants and petty officers,
Comrade officers and generals,
Comrade pilots, navigators, engineers and technicians,
Comrade specialists, workers and employees of the air force system,
Comrade air force veterans,

Today our socialist country's working people and their valiant soldiers festively celebrate Air Force Day and the 70th anniversary of the first combat flight. This holiday's glory coincides with the worthy celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and remarkable figure of the international workers and communist movement, whose slogan "Our native sky will always be our own sky" is passed like a torch from one generation to another.

The Bulgarian Air Force inherited the glorious combat and revolutionary traditions of our people, who for the past 13 centuries have gloriously defended their freedom and independence. On this festive day the air force soldiers, together with all army personnel, pay tribute to the heroism of thousands of known and unknown heroes of the just Bulgarian people's Balkan war.

The Bulgarian Air Force grew and developed under the direct care and leadership of the BCP Central Committee and with the invaluable assistance of the USSR and its armed forces. Today the Bulgarian People's Army has a powerful and modern air force. It consists of ideologically convinced patriots and internationalists who most convincingly showed the possibilities of the modern aviation equipment and worthily defended their high combat skill at the recently held Shield-82 operational-strategic maneuvers of the Warsaw Pact fraternal armies.

The military-political situation today is complex and tense. The most aggressive circles of imperialism have sharply intensified the arms race. The military-political leadership of the NATO members led by the United States is striving to violate the existing balance of power between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, expand their military preparations and are intensively arming themselves. The danger of the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles continues to hover over Europe. Combat conflagrations are erupting in various parts of the world, all this imposes constant vigilance and permanent maintenance of the high level of the combat training of the Bulgarian People's Army and its air force.

Worthy of our time, the air force soldiers greet their holiday with new successes and implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress in the life of the military collectives. A new generation of pilots is growing in the ranks of our military aviation. Together with the Soviet soldiers, proudly and honorably they will be among the pioneers in mastering the secrets of outerspace.

The air force greets its holiday united and closely rallied around the April line of the BCP Central Committee led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and is always ready to fulfill its duty in the defense of the motherland, socialism and world peace.

Comrade soldiers, commanders, political workers, pilots, engineers and specialists of the air force, I greet you most cordially on 16 October -- Air Force Day -- and wish you good health, personal happiness and new successes in the struggle for implementing the party instructions and guaranteeing the reliable defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- our socialist motherland.

[Signed] Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GDR'S WILLI STOPH

Welcomed by Filipov

AU181908 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Sofia, October 18 (BTA) -- Mr Willi Stoph, chairman of the Ministerial Council of the German Democratic Republic, arrived on a friendly visit here today.

At Sofia airport he was welcomed by the chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, Mr Grisha Filipov, and other responsible state figures. Mr Stoph's visit will end on Wednesday.

Filipov, Stoph Open Talks

LD190934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0823 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Sofia, 19 Oct (ADN) -- Willi Stoph and Grisha Filipov, chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the GDR and Bulgaria, began their official talks this morning in Sofia. Questions related to further development and deepening of bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries were discussed and opinions on current international issues were exchanged.

Meets With Zhivkov, Filipov

LD192144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1749 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, 19 Oct (ADN) -- The dynamic development of relations between Bulgaria and the GDR was noted today by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Todor Zhivkov received Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, who has been on a visit to Bulgaria since Monday, for a friendly talk in which Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, also took part. The partners in the talk described the unshakable fighting alliance of the SED and the BCP as the decisive driving force for the steady deepening and development of cooperation between the two countries.

They paid tribute to the indestructible fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the USSR as the stable foundation of further successful shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR and Bulgaria. In the exchange of views on current international questions the partners in the talk noted the full agreement of the standpoints of the GDR and Bulgaria.

Todor Zhivkov and Willi Stoph assessed the attempts by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially of the United States, to alter the approximate military strategic balance in favor of imperialism and to achieve military supremacy as extremely dangerous and also illusory. In view of this situation the further consolidation of the alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, the deepening of their overall cooperation and the struggle of the worldwide front of the peace forces are of especially great importance.

Both politicians reaffirmed the sustained support of their countries for the new initiatives and proposals of the USSR at the 37th United Nations General Assembly session that are directed toward the preservation and consolidation of peace, detente and international cooperation.

At the end of the talk Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of Willi Stoph.

More on Filipov, Stoph Meeting

AU191534 Sofia BTA in English 1409 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, Oct 19 (BTA) -- The relations between Bulgaria and the GDR are developing and deepening constantly. This was the unanimous assessment given here today at the opening of official talks between the prime ministers of the two countries, Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Willi Stoph.

The leaders of the two governments are convinced that their meeting will make a new and constructive contribution to the strengthening of the relations of cooperation between Bulgaria and the GDR, which is in the best interests of the entire socialist community.

The accent today, quite naturally, lay on economic cooperation. In the opinion of the two prime ministers, it is following a stable and dynamic rate of development and actually has reached a high qualitative level. Good conditions are at hand for the expansion of specialization and cooperation in manufacture, in scientific and technological cooperation. There were outlined the spheres to which special attention will be attached-mechanical engineering, metallurgy, robotics and chemistry.

The Bulgarian party to the talks was represented by the deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Lukanov, deputy ministers of foreign trade and foreign relations. The GDR party to the talks was represented by the deputy chairman of the Ministeral Council and minister of science and technology, Mr Herbert Weiz, deputy ministers of foreign affairs and of foreign trade and other senior officials.

Official Dinner Given

AU192033 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] On 19 October Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave an official dinner in honor of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The dinner, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Andrey Lukanov; Grigor Stoichkov and Stanish Bonev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; ministers, deputy ministers, BCP Central Committee responsible officials, and responsible officials of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The officials accompanying Comrade Willi Stoph also attended.

Comrades Grisha Filipov and Willi Stoph toasted each other.

Stara Zagora Visited

LD202144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, 20 Oct (ADN) -- On the last day of his friendly visit to Bulgaria, Wednesday, 20 October, GDR Premier Willi Stoph toured Stara Zagora in central Bulgaria. He told the BCP area committee that the cooperation between the two fraternal countries is developing well and has a great future.

Stoph visited the Peroe scientific production combine for robot construction where the Bulgarian minister for mechanical engineering and electronics, Toncho Chakurov, briefed him on the development and use of industrial robots. He stressed the good cooperation with the GDR. A group of GDR and Bulgarian experts is preparing for the further use of robots in both countries.

In the combined unit for memory banks Willi Stoph watched the manufacture of moving-arm disc and minidisc memory banks. The new unit works closely with the Robotron combine in the GDR. Its products are of major importance to the GDR and the other countries of the socialist community.

Filipov, Stoph Conclude Talks

AU201927 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, October 20 (BTA) -- Mr Grisha Filipov, prime minister of Bulgaria, and Mr Willi Stoph, chairman of the Ministerial Council of the German Democratic Republic, stated unanimously today that the relations between the two countries are developing dynamically on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty.

The heads of the two governments expressed the firm determination of Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic to continue shoulder in shoulder with the Soviet Union to make every effort for the steady consolidation of the alliance of the fraternal socialist countries and for preservation of peace.

Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Willi Stoph signed a protocol on the talks.

Mr Willi Stoph, chairman of the Ministerial Council of the German Democratic Republic, left Bulgaria today.

Stoph Departure Statement

AU201925 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, Oct 20 (BTA) -- The chairman of the Ministerial Council of the German Democratic Republic, Mr Willi Stoph, said before journalists here today, that his visit to Bulgaria has passed off quite successfully. The balance sheet drawn of the relations of cooperation is satisfactory and the agreements reached by the first leaders of Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Erich Honecker, are carried out consistently.

Willi Stoph pointed out that issues related to the expansion and deepening of the ties of cooperation, mostly in the sphere of the economy, figured on the agenda of his Bulgarian talks.

The good cooperation between Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic, he went on to say, serves the cause of peace and socialism. The complicated international situation and the imperialist policy of confrontation require greater strengthening and unity of the forces of peace and of the whole socialist community.

"The further expansion of the fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union and with the other countries of the socialist community will make a contribution to guaranteeing peace in Europe and the world" Mr Willi Stoph said.

Report on Departure

AU201615 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] On 20 October Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, departed from Bulgaria, where he paid a friendly visit. At Sofia airport he was cordially seen off by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Andrey Lukanov and Stanish Bonev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; ministers and other officials.

BRIEFS

FUTURE HARVEST PLANS -- A national conference held on 3 September 1982 mapped out the basic trends and tasks for achieving a harvest amounting to a total of over 500 kilograms of wheat and barley per decare in 1983. This year's successes of the front-ranking grain producers have demonstrated and confirmed that such results are absolutely realistic. Seven Bulgarian okrugs have harvested over 500 kilograms per decare from the aforementioned two crops. Ten agroindustrial complexes have harvested over 600 kilograms of the same crops. Nine brigades have harvested over 700 kilograms of wheat per decare, and 71 brigades have harvested over 600 kilograms per decare of wheat. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Sep 82 p 1 AU]

U.S. 'BLACKMAIL' AT UNITED NATIONS DENOUNCED

AU201249 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Oct 82 p 7

[Stanislav Cerven commentary: "Umbrella Over the Aggressor"]

[Text] The method of blackmail is extremely dear to the highest American authorities. Last week Jeane Kirkpatrick, the permanent U.S. representative to the United Nations, threatened that the United States would withdraw from the United Nations should Israel be expelled from this world organization. It could not be expected, she stressed, that in this case the United States would continue to pay its contribution to that organization. The move to expel Israel has come from several Arab states because they rightly regard the Zionist aggression against Lebanon and the unbridled genocide of the defenseless Palestinian population as an unprecedented violation of the basic norms of international law, including the UN Charter.

Though no decision has been made as yet concerning Israel's continued UN membership, Tel Aviv has already met with a sharp condemnation of its aggressive policy. At the end of September the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), a specialized UN organization, adopted the original Iraqi proposal -- which received support from the majority of the 111 member states -- not to recognize Israel's mandate as long as it does not show any willingness to reimburse Iraq for the damage caused by the bombardment of a nuclear reactor near Baghdad in June of last year.

After the vote the Western delegations, the United States and its Atlantic allies, along with Israel, demonstratively left the Vienna deliberations. These days a report has come from Washington about its withholding a payment of $8.5 million to the IAEA funds, as an expression of disapproval of the majority's decision. On this occasion, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz again threatened that the United States would take similar steps against the United Nations and other organizations, should they decide to express in the same way their attitude to Israel's aggressive policy.

This procedure confirms the close links and the identical class and military-strategic interests of the most reactionary forces of the United States and Israel. Surely, the American contribution to international organizations is not insignificant. However, that does not mean that the world will go down on bended knee before the United States for its sake. The present steps and threats, aimed at demonstrating the firmness of the protective umbrella of American imperialism over the Zionist aggressors, will not intimidate anyone. The world is only getting to know better the true designs of Washington, which would like to exploit payments originally earmarked for assisting developing countries as an instrument of its own policy. No wonder that the majority of states refuses to agree with this.

STROUGAL, DELEGATION HOLD FINAL TALKS IN ALGERIA

Meets With Mzali

LD202054 Prague CTK in English 1938 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Tunis (CETEKA correspondent) [no date as received] -- Premiers Lubomir Strougal of Czechoslovakia and Mohamed Mzali of Tunisia reviewed results of economic cooperation and discussed long-term prospects of economic relations between their countries at the start of their talks here Wednesday.

They noted that Czechoslovakia can take a more efficient part than to date in Tunisia's industrialization program and import more products from the African country. It was noted that further intensification of cooperation in health service, education, culture and other fields is mutually beneficial.

The two premiers also exchanged views on the solution of urgent international problems, especially the situation in the Middle East and in the African Continent.

The Czechoslovak representatives also taking part in the talks in Kasba Palace were Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, Czech Culture Minister Milan Klusak, Federal Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda and Ambassador Andrej Petricek.

Also representing the Tunisian side were Planning and Finance Minister Mansour Moalla, National Economy Minister Abdelaziz Lasram, Information and Cultural Affairs Minister Bechir Ben Slama, Minister of Agriculture Lassad Ben Osman, Health Minister Rachid Sfar, State Secretary at the Foreign Ministry Mahmoud Mestiri and Tunisian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Noureddine Mejdoub.

Speaks at Luncheon

LD202108 Prague CTK in English 1950 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Tunis (CETEKA correspondent) [No date as received] -- United and resolute action must be taken against the policy presenting war as the only way of solving conflicts, which is being imposed on the world, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal said at a luncheon given in his honour by Tunisian Premier Mohamed Mzali in Carthage near Tunis Wednesday.

Many countries in the Middle East and also in Africa are flooded with misery and blood for which imperialism and neocolonialism are to blame, Lubomir Strougal said. He stressed the necessity of continued international talks which should solve at least the most urgent conflicts, acceptance of the Soviet peace proposals leading to disarmament, and success of the Madrid meeting which should be followed by a conference on measures to strengthen confidence, security and disarmament in Europe. He also pointed out the significance of the calling of a conference of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on the Middle East conflict, and in this connection appreciated the decision of the Arab League from Fes to which Tunisia greatly contributed.

Lubomir Strougal condemned attacks against the policy of detente and acts of malicious interference in the internal life of other states, including the countries of the socialist community. He expressed indignation over the fact that the practices of the cold war are also in the economic sphere elevated to international rules and stressed that armament runs counter to common sense and mainly to human needs.

Speaking of Czechoslovak-Tunisian relations, Lubomir Strougal stressed that these relations of cooperation and friendship have reached a high level practically in all spheres. They are useful and mutually advantageous. They are an example of peaceful cooperation and coexistence of states with different social systems. He pointed out, however, that economic contacts should be extended and expressed the conviction that also industrial cooperation will soon reach a higher level.

The visiting Czechoslovak delegation led by Premier Lubomir Strougal visited later in the day the port town of Bancart, inspected a local oil refinery and attended a banquet given by Tunisian Defence Minister Slaheddine Baly. The Czechoslovak guests are returning to Tunis later in the evening.

Assesses Relations

LD201414 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Prior to his departure by air from Algiers, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal granted an interview to Algerian journalists.

Comrade Strougal assessed the results of his visit to Algeria. He said the visit represents a new stage in Czechoslovak-Algerian relations, opening new possibilities for their deepening. He stressed that the two sides touched upon all the basic international questions and, although views on some aspects differed, they were identical on the main issues. Similar identity of views was also noted when discussing mutual relations. The two sides favor the activation of relations, particularly in the sphere of economic and scientific technological cooperation. Lubomir Strougal said Czechoslovakia is aware of Algeria's industrialization program, has some experience of cooperation with Algeria and, of course, is interested in further participating in the development of Algeria's industry.

Urban, O'Bouzar Confer

LD202100 Prague CTK in English 1712 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Algiers (CETEKA correspondent) [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban discussed with his Algerian counterpart State Secretary of Foreign Trade Ali O'Bouzar further development of the exchange of goods between the two countries. On the agenda of the talks were the possibilities of extending the export of Czechoslovak machines, equipment and consumer goods and diversification of Algerian export to Czechoslovakia.

The Czechoslovak minister also conferred with Mohamed Kortebi, chairman of the Algerian side of the Czechoslovak-Algerian Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. They reviewed the results of its January session in Prague and the prospects of further development of economic cooperation.

USSR DEPUTY PREMIER IN PRAGUE FOR CEMA MEETING

LD201956 Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The 14th session of the Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) for Cooperation in the Material and Technological Supplies began here Wednesday. The session is attended by heads of central organs of the material and technological supplies of the CMEA states, and is presided over by Nikolay Martynov, representative of the Soviet Union in the committee and deputy premier.

The session, which was opened by Rudolf Rohlicek, Czechoslovak deputy premier and standing representative in the CMEA, will deal with cooperation among CMEA states in the sphere of material resources, including secondary, and with improvement of the system of material and technological supplies, storage and packaging.

EHRENBERGER RETURNS FROM USSR, DRA VISITS

LD202054 Prague CTK in English 1533 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak Minister of Fuel and Power Vlastimil Ehrenberger returned here Wednesday from working visits to Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

In Afghanistan he had talks with Afghan officials on further Czechoslovak aid in the development of the country's mining industry which is to help increase Afghanistan's coal production by 100 per cent in the next two or three years.

During his visit to the Soviet Union he discussed questions of the further promotion of scientific-technical cooperation, supplies of Soviet natural gas to Czechoslovakia, and problems concerning the construction of the fourth line of East-West transit gas pipelines.

LIBYAN ARMED FORCES GROUP VISITS BRNO, KOSICE

LD202306 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] A Libyan armed forces delegation headed by Brig Abu Bakir Yunis Jabir, member of the Revolutionary Command and commander in chief of the Libyan Arab armed forces, arrived in Brno by air today. The delegation inspected the training facilities at the Antonin Zapotocky Military Academy, which trains technological experts of the Czechoslovak People's Army. While visiting the academy, Abu Bakir Yunis Jabir praised the high standards of the school's equipment and facilities and the results achieved in the preparation of students. Later, the delegation of the Libyan armed forces left by air for the Slovak National Uprising High Air Force School in Kosice.

'WORLD REACTION' ASSAILED FOR ANTI-POLISH STANCE

AU161757 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Oct 82 p 6

[Milan Matous article: "Poland in the Distorting Mirror of Bourgeois Propaganda: Two Sides of One Campaign"]

[Excerpts] World reaction is tenaciously trying to keep the so-called Polish problem in the center of attention. This is not easy at a time when in Lebanon the Israeli military, with American weapons, massacres thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians, including women, old men and babies, and when -- under the auspices of U.S. advisers -- the massacres continue of the popular resistance movement in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. Above all, the international public views with conern the escalating activity of reactionary forces in various parts of the world, supported and fanned by the United States. Bourgeois propaganda invents daily and with great effort new "reports" about Poland in order to include them among the four or five most important events of the day.

In essence what followed the aborted attempt at counterrevolution in Hungary and later in Czechoslovakia is repeating itself. Reactionary forces -- international and domestic -- are trying to make the normalization of the situation difficult and kindle unrest, so that world reactionary propaganda could blow it up as an "evidence" that the "people" do not accept and do not support the existing policy, that the "people's resistance" continues unabated.

The bourgeois information media are painstakingly searching for and magnifying everything that could be interpreted as a sign of nonconfidence in the PZPR leadership and in the government of General Jaruzelski.

The reactionary propaganda of the illegal centers of "Solidarity," together with Radio Free Europe, the Voice of America and other mouthpieces, incites Poles to oppose laws and the state of emergency regulations. It calls for demonstrations during which provocateurs and fanaticized youths provoke armed incidents with state bodies. At the same time, the same propaganda claims that the Government of the Polish People's Republic uses force against the people, that it keeps itself in power only through terror. In reality what reaction is afraid of most and what undercuts its positions is tranquility, the resumption of normal everyday life and of work, supplies, school classes and culture. It is no coincidence that the antisocialist forces immediately react to any easing up of the state of emergency with attempts to provoke unrest and street fighting. These things in essence, have no other purpose but to bring about the tightening of security measures, so that there would then be an opportunity to accuse the government of "using force against the people."

In the calculations of imperialist forces, counterrevolution in Poland no longer has anything to lose. Its prospects for overthrowing socialism are gone. But it still can try to discredit socialism, prepare food for anticommunist propaganda on which it can draw for years to come. The dream of imperialist forces would be civil war in Poland. If this cannot be brought about, it at least is trying to push the situation as close as possible to it. Unrest, clashes with state power, sabotaging production, catastrophes in transportation, disrupting supplies, disorienting students and upsetting the system of children's education are the tasks entrusted to the agents of reaction on the domestic front.

Radio Free Europe, and also other bourgeois media, are daily calling for this and issuing instructions. The West German weekly DER SPIEGEL, which often passes itself off as liberal, published in August a "Program for the Polish Underground." It is a detailed set of instructions for sabotaging the policy of the party and state leadership, organizing an "underground Solidarity," cunningly underming the cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union, and educating the youth in an antisocialist spirit.

According to the program of this periodical, the state system of the Polish People's Republic is to be overthrown either through "explosion" or through a "long march."

This shows who is interested in prolonging the unrest in Poland and inciting antisocialist activity in the country, who does not shy away -- in spite of all those hypocritical utterances about human and civil rights and democracy -- from interfering flagrantly and in a hostile manner in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

Also it is interesting what role the church, particularly its highest administrative apparatus -- the priestly hierarchy -- plays in the current situation in Poland.

On the whole it continues the double-faced role which it already played during the 17 months of the counterrevolutionary attempt. On the one hand it rejects the state of emergency, demands the return to the conditions which existed prior to 13 December 1981, enhances the sad figures of counterrevolution and fans opposition to state agencies. On the other hand it acts as a "conciliator" and demands the "resumption of the dialogue" between the state and "Solidarity." Archbishop Glemp accuses the government of too hard a course against the violators of order and at the same time calls on "Solidarity" officials to employ "milder methods."

However, the church hierarchy is careful not to be unambiguously tied to the counterrevolution. It knows that sooner or later it will be defeated and does not want to share its fate. This also is one of the reasons for the church's double-faced role. It incites reaction, acts as a parasite on its temporary successes, but does not want to risk defeat. On the contrary, it would like to preserve to the maximum extent the positions achieved.

International reaction pays much attention to Poland, but is not at all concerned about Poland, about the interests of the nation or the workers, as it claims to be. Poland is to serve only as one of the instruments in the global context of imperialist endeavors. The attacks on Poland are aimed ultimately at the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and the very principles of socialism and communism.

For the United States the events in Poland have become a pretext for torpedoing peace talks, arousing an atmosphere of cold war, and undermining economic and cultural relations between East and West.

However, the socialist countries are not at all in the position of an "underdog" vis-a-vis America. As it has already been shown more than once, imperialist sticks are too short to hit the Soviet Union. Rather, they hit their own ranks.

The hostile campaign against Poland, aimed -- above all -- against the Soviet Union, is to block the relations between the socialist and capitalist countries, which have begun to develop more favorably in the atmosphere of the relaxation of tension. This campaign has to create more favorable prerequisites for U.S. hegemony in the capitalist world. The decreasing U.S. share in world production and world trade, the loss of its dominating position in the capitalist currency system, the drop in its political prestige and the narrowing of its de facto influence, all this is to be "rectified" by the militant U.S. policy, marked by escalated anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

The artificial nurturing of the campaigns about Poland is to detract the attention from many things that are unpleasant to and unpopular in imperialist circles, such as the growing inflation and unemployment, differences within the alliance, which are intentionally presented as if they were only the result of contradictory views on the embargo.

The politicians of the Reagan, Thatcher, Begin or Strauss type see in Poland a handy theme on which they can show their engagement for "freedom, democracy and interests of nations." The pharisaical "sympathies" for the Polish nation are to cover up the massacring of Arab nations in the Middle East, the support for the South African racism, the British military adventure in the Malvinas, the cooperation with the fascist regimes of Chile, Paraguay, El Salvador and a number of other things.

The most general purpose of the campaign against Poland is to discredit the communist ideas in the broadest possible circles, especially among the masses of workers in the West. The depiction of the Polish events in blackest colors is connected with the assertion that this is "failure of Marx's communism." This is nothing new. After every defeat of reactionary tendencies in the revolutionary movement, after every self-critical revelation and solution of errors in a socialist country, this refrain of anticommunism repeats itself. This was the case following the exposure and the defeat of the Trotskyites, the criticism of the Stalinist cult, the counterrevolution in Hungary, in Czechoslovakia and now in Poland, and on dozens of other occasions.

The intensity of anticommunist propaganda is all the greater the more the international influence and authority of Marxism-Leninism grows.

It has at its disposal a huge apparatus of news agencies, movie companies, publishing houses, scientific institutes, schools, churches and so forth. This whole mechanism is trying to turn upside down the truth about the events in Poland and transform the defeat of the counterrevolution into an indictment of socialism. It is not an enviable task.

ITALIAN COMMUNISTS SCORED FOR VIEWS ON POLAND

AU201449 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Oct 82 p 7

[Josef Vlcek commentary in the column "Note": "Are All Forms Permissible?"]

[Text] As soon as the Polish Sejm decided on the establishment of new trade unions and thus on the disbanding of all trade union structures hitherto in existence, including the so-called Solidarity, world reaction broke out into an angry clamor. The reason for this is quite obvious. It put a spoke in the wheels of all those who, in their antisocialist disruptive plans against People's Poland, had particularly put their hopes in solidarity.

It is all the more surprising to read also in L'UNITA, the Italian Communist Party [PCI] paper, views which cannot possibly be called an expression of international solidarity with the followers of socialism in Poland. The paper writes that the Polish Government is a "regime which emerged out of the 13 December 1981 coup d'etat (!)." We are told by the paper's editorial that this day -- 13 December 1981 (when the state of emergency was proclaimed) -- "was a severe blow for leftwingers throughout the world."

Moreover, Bruno Trentin, PCI member and secretary of the Italian All-Trade Union Labor Confederation (CGIL), said in an interview for LA REPUBBLICA (on 14 October): "All forms of battle used up to now, the strikes, demonstrations, occupations, in brief everything that expresses a protest against the government, is absolutely permissible."

It is known what "forms of battle" the rightwing "Solidarity" leaders were concerned with prior to 13 December 1981, and which forms they have set up for themselves following the disappearance of a number of them underground. The latest proof was provided by the acts of violence provoked by the "Solidarity" underground on 11 and 12 October in Gdansk, when damage amounting to Z3.5 million were caused, when passenger cars were smashed and shop windows broken, and when looting took place. During a similar incident in the Krakow District of Nowa Huta on 13 October, 67 public security members were injured; 21 of them had to be hospitalized, 2 of whom were in critical condition. Several dozen vehicles were damaged there. From the underground "Solidarity" structures one can also hear appeals for terror; this is testified to, for instance, by the example of an illegal group in Katowice which was preparing a number of terrorist actions and was unmasked some time ago.

Statements which call all forms of "Solidarity's" battle against the government of People's Poland permissible are thus emerging in a peculiar light, when seen against the background of deeds. Is it a case of misunderstanding, of a failure to grasp what is at issue in Poland? In any case, these standpoints are regrettable.

HUSAK RECEIVES FOREIGN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Afghan Party Official

LD201348 Prague CTK in English 1159 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Visiting Secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee Niaz Mohammad Momand was received here Wednesday by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak. They stated that cooperation between the two parties and countries is constantly increasing to the benefit of the people of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan. Gustav Husak assured the Afghan guest of Czechoslovakia's support for Afghanistan's effort to promote peaceful cooperation with all states.

GDR Ambassador

LD201408 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador in Czechoslovakia. During a cordial and friendly conversation some questions of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries were evaluated.

HUSAK FLIES TO WEST SLOVAK REGION FOR VISIT

Greeted by Lenart, Colotka

LD202214 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, arrived in the West Slovak Region by air today on a working visit. He was accompanied by Josef Haman, secretary of the party Central Committee.

Comrade Gustav Husak was welcomed at Bratislava airport by Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, both members of the CPCZ Central Presidium; and by Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council. Also present were Ignac Janak, leading secretary of the West Slovak Regional Party Committee, and Gejza Slapka, leading secretary of the City Party Committee in Bratislava, both members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium; and other representatives from political and public circles.

Pioneers then gave bunches of flowers to the guest and a group in national costumes welcomed him with bread and salt.

Comrade Gustav Husak exchanged cordial greetings with the representatives of the working people of Bratislava and of the West Slovak Region who convened at the airport.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, met the leading officials of the West Slovak party organization at a working meeting this afternoon. The meeting was also attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of CPSL Central Committee, and Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Addresses Working Officials

LD202314 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2030 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, arrived for a working visit in the West Slovak Region today. Briefly after arrival he took part in a working meeting of officials of the West Slovak Region. The meeting was also attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; and Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The meeting was addressed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. He first gave thanks on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, for the selfless work of communists in the West Slovak Region. In our entire state, just as in your region, there is a good, calm and stable political situation, Comrade Gustav Husak said. Our party is united, firm and capable of action, it consistently fulfills its leading role in the management of socialist construction, its policy reflects the interests of the people and therefore it enjoys the people's full support.

Comrade Gustav Husak also dealt with main tendencies in current international development and it demands thus on us in the political, economic and ideological spheres. He pointed out that the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, the United States and its allies in NATO above all, causes a further sharpening in the international situation. The Reagan administration attempts to unleash new crusades against socialist community states and progressive forces all over the world. In an attempt to solve the ever deeper political, economic and moral crisis of contemporary capitalism the Reagan administration has set forth along the adventurous path of stepping up the arms race, stirring up crisis situations and violating international cooperation. Its goal is to change the existing world balance to its advantage.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community counter this dangerous policy with a consistent peace policy. Through their proposals, which meet with growing support from the peaceful forces in all countries, they are pointing out the realistic alternative of averting the danger of war and securing a peaceful life for all nations. In this we highly appreciate the tireless effort made by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the struggle for peace. The socialist states will constantly step up their peace effort but at the same time emphasize that they will not allow any violation of the existing balance in the world. The sharpening of the aggressive course of imperialism is also reflected in economic relations between states. The United States in particular is carrying out a policy of embargo against the countries of the socialist community, including Czechoslovakia, a policy of economic and financial discrimination. Its goal is to undermine the economies of the socialist states. We have met similar futile attempts more than once in the past. Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized that we can say with confidence that this time too these attempts will be equally unsuccessful. Eventually the very initiators of such attempts will pay for them most. We counter the consequences of the crisis in the capitalist economy in international trade and the imperialist policy of discrimination above all by a more intensive utilization of our economy's internal possibilities and by deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Since the 16th CPCZ Congress much has been done to adapt the national economy to the more exacting external conditions and to strengthen the balance of our foreign economic relations. While relations with the states of the socialist community are balanced, it is necessary to increase efforts to fulfill tasks in exports to nonsocialist countries and at the same time to use thriftly everything that has to be imported. We ask production to adapt itself, in technological standards and quality, substantially faster and with more flexibility to export demands, and thus also the salability of our products must be increased. Foreign trade organisations must also substantially improve the standards of their work; all levels of the economy, especially managers, must implement with substantially greater responsibility and emphasis the demands of the 16th party congress for higher efficiency and quality in all work. The more demanding conditions make it imperative to accelerate the national economy's transition to intensive development.

Comrade Gustav Husak also dealt with the party's tasks in ideological work, especially in connection with the escalated attempts of imperialism at ideological subversion against the socialist countries. In an attempt to discredit the historic results of socialist construction hostile propaganda is trying to spread fabrications and disinformation, and is exaggerating some of our partial problems in order to spread scepticism and mistrust. This is why an offensive approach by every communist is solving existing problems and in fighting against these hostile campaigns is so important. Results achieved convincingly show the advantages and superiority of socialism.

Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized the necessity to do everything possible for the fulfillment of this year's tasks and for the creation of prerequisites for a good start in 1983. He spoke in detail about tasks connected with the ensuring of a good fuel-energy preparation for the forthcoming winter season and about some questions of agricultural production. In managerial work it is necessary more determinedly to overcome lack of initiative, demonstrations of routine attitudes and inertia, and to raise this work to the level of the contemporary, and much higher, tasks. In order to make speedier progress in the realization of the 16th party congress program great attention must be attached to the good preparation and successful progress and annual membership meetings of grassroots party organisations and of party conferences which will take place in the first half of 1983.

In conclusion Comrade Gustav Husak wished communists and all working people of the West Slovak Region many successes in their further work and expressed his conviction that in the future too the West Slovak regional party organization will act as a firm pillar of the CPCZ Central Committee.

CPCZ OFFICIALS ATTEND ASSEMBLY SESSION ON ENERGY

LD202248 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The second independent meeting of the deputies of the Federal Assembly Chamber of People was held in Prague today. On the agenda was the current state in the fulfillment of the state target program of the rationalization of the consumption and utilization of fuels and energy. The following comrades, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Milos Jakes, Alois Indra, Josef Korcak, Jozef Lenart, Miloslav Hruskovic, Josef Haman, Frantisek Pitra, and other representatives were present at the meeting.

Deputy Jozef Belko dealt with some questions of the development of nuclear energy. There are problems in the construction of nuclear powerplants, often unnecessary problems caused by the violation of contractual discipline, insufficient preparation of projects, and so forth. We must take advantage of the fact that we have joined the 10 world countries which are able on their own -- and, in our case, of course, in cooperation with the Soviet Union -- to build nuclear powerplants.

Following extensive discussion the second independent meeting of the Chamber of People ended this afternoon. The Chamber of People adopted a resolution noting that the energy demands for producing our national income are still unacceptably high. The resolution therefore requests the federal government and other central bodies to contribute to a substantial acceleration and simplification of the existing method of approving investment projects connected with the realization of the rationalization programs. Further, the resolution demands consistent realization of the nuclear program, the ensuring of the manufacture of small and medium boilers, primarily boilers for low-quality fuels, better utilization of the scientific-technological findings and the release of the necessary financial means and capacities for achieving a more effective utilization of the available secondary sources of energy.

GERLE REPORTS ON ENERGY TO HOUSE OF NATIONS

LD202130 Prague CTK in English 1707 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The 7th Five-Year Plan program of rational consumption of fuels and energy was reviewed today by Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle, at a session of the House of Nations of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly.

He stressed the need for more economical use of fuels and energy, as indispensable for the planned increases in production, and pointed out that Czechoslovakia imports 40 per cent of its needs in primary sources of fuels and energy, particularly oil and natural gas. World market conditions have changed so much that it was necessary to reduce their imports from the formerly envisaged quantities for the 7th Five-Year Plan period, 1981-1985.

In the 1980's and 1990's, domestic solid fuels will be the main source of energy, however, the existing problems in this sphere have aggravated. Even though new investment projects and supplies of machinery were provided for the largest Czechoslovak brown coal fields in North Bohemia, and the work force increased, 1.5 million metric tonnes are still to be mined by the end of the year, and last year's output will not be reached, the deputy premier said.

Brown coal is being supplied on a priority basis to power plants, in order to ensure trouble-free energy supply also in winter, and no difficulties in supplies of coal to private consumers should emerge, Gerle said.

There are no shortcomings in black coal, the planned supplies of which from Poland and the Soviet Union will be exceeded. Moreover, 30,000 tonnes will be imported from Poland for private consumers.

After the price rises in November last year, heating oil consumption in households dropped by 16 per cent, private petrol consumption by 12 per cent.

The deputy premier said that it is necessary to adhere to the planned rate of development of electric energy production, by the building of nuclear power plants. The first plant in Jaslovske Bohunice was the most reliable source of electric energy in 1981 and this year. Another five 440 MW units are to be put into operation in West Slovakia and South Moravia by the end of 1985, although construction is six months behind schedule.

Deputy Premier Gerle said that in 1983-1985, Czechoslovakia will have the same energy resources as thus far, and pointed out that in the past ten years, the energy intensity of the creation of the national income was reduced by 18 per cent, and that in relative fuels and energy savings, Czechoslovakia's achievements are comparable to those in other advanced states.

Despite this, energy consumption for the creation of the national income is still higher than in advanced capitalist states, and than in the German Democratic Republic. The reason is that production processes are more energy intensive than in other countries, and that solid fuels account for almost two-thirds in the Czechoslovak fuels and energy balance.

Compared with 1980, savings of primary energy resources through technical and organizational measures are to be higher by 12.2 million tonnes of standard fuel, and changes in the structure of production are to make possible additional (?savings) of 2.35 million tonnes.

That from nuclear power plants will be used for heating households and in agriculture, and great possibilities for reducing consumption exist in the metallurgical industry which accounts for 20 per cent of all primary energy resources. Less energy intensive technologies will be introduced, such as steel production in oxygen convertors and continuous casting.

The rationalization program also provides for the manufacture of machinery and appliances with low energy consumption, building materials with better insulating properties, the use of waste heat from the compressor stations along the gas pipeline for agricultural purposes, and the use of non-traditional energy resources by means of solar collectors, thermal pumps etc.

The Skoda passenger cars to be made after 1985 will have a binding petrol consumption limit of 5.5 litres per 100 km, at a constant speed of 90 kph.

The deputy premier said that manufacturers who develop new products with lower fuels or energy consumption will receive up to 20 per cent higher wholesale prices for them than the prices of older products with higher consumption. This is a strong incentive for improvement proposals and rationalization measures, Gerle said.

This year, rational consumption is expected to lead to savings of 2.4 million tonnes of standard fuel.

'GRAVE' WATER SHORTAGE IN EAST SLOVAKIA REPORTED

AU201234 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Marta Husakova article: "It Is Not a Question of Lack of Money, But of Lack of the Builders' Assiduousness; East Slovak Cities Are Affected by a Shortage of Drinking Water"]

[Summary] "The building of drinking water resources in East Slovakia is lagging behind the furious industrial and housing construction. As a result, toward the end of the seventh 5-year period the region will be short 940 liters per second.

"However, this shortfall may become even larger if the tasks set for the remaining years of the 5-year plan are not fulfilled. Even though the grave situation in the supplies of drinking water has partially been caused by the postponement of the originaly planned construction of large-capacity resources and long-distance water supply mains, the main cause of the current problems is the failure of the building organizations of the Slovak Ministry of Construction to complete the projects within the set deadlines."

In the 1983-85 period alone, Kcs456.2 million are allotted for the construction of water resources in the region. Thus, the problems are not caused by a shortage of funds but by the building organizations' lax approach.

"The hardest-hit city is Presov, where most of the complaints addressed to our editorial office come from. One of them was signed by the inhabitants of Block V/13 at 45 Prostejovska Street in Presov. They write that the water shortage makes them despair In their block, there is water only at night. They ask why apartments are being built if there is no water for them." In many parts of Presov, drinking water must be delivered by tank trucks. The district National Committee has taken extraordinary measures to ensure regular water supplies for the Presov hospital and the city's schools.

In the area of Ostrovany, Rozkovany and Lipany, new wells are being drilled, which should ensure at least 50 to 60 liters of water per second. However, these will only alleviate the water shortage. Even after the completion of the second stage of the Tichy Potok water reservoir and the water treatment plant in Brezovice, the inhabitants of Presov will have to economize on their drinking water. Only drinking water from the Starina water reservoir in Humenne District will ensure the further development of the city. However, that will not happen before 1987 because the construction of the supply mains will begin only next year.

"However, other East Slovak cities are feeling the water shortage as well. The deficit in Kosice currently represents 365 liters per second. Given the current speed of housing construction, this deficit will even increase because by 1985 there will be an increment of only 50 liters of water per second." The most realistic way of ensuring enough good-quality drinking for Kosice would be the construction of a water reservoir in Medzeva on the Bodva River.

In the last few years Roznava, Spisska Nova Ves, Poprad, Kezmarok and Michalovce have also been suffering from a shortage of water. Had all the planned projects been completed on time, the inhabitants of these cities would have an easier life now. For example, the construction of the first stage of Starina, one of the largest drinking water reservoirs, should have been completed in 1980. "Two years have passed since then and there are grave doubts whether it will be completed by the end of this year. And it will not be before December 1986 that the reservoir will be filled with drinking water. And that is, naturally, an intolerably long time."

1982 CROP REPORT SHOWS HARVEST INCREASES

AU201259 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 19 Oct 82 p 3

[Vladimir Fapso article: "Not Just a Fall Problem"]

[Excerpts] Nature tends to change the farmer's intentions, plans and resolutions. For example, Slovak farmers planned to reap from the fields almost 3 million tons of grain crops. They actually harvested 273,000 tons less than that, which, however, was 145,000 tons more than last year. Were it not for the whimsical weather, the average per-hectare yields could have been higher than 3.85 tons.

According to the latest estimates, the corn harvest will also be below plan, by 4,000 tons. However, as in the case of grain crops, this is 51,000 tons more than in the record year of 1975. And what about sugar beets? Though the harvest still continues, estimates suggest that the per-hectare yeilds will be 2.64 tons higher than last year, but 1.91 tons lower than planned. The quality of the perennial fodder crops is better than last year, but there is 280,000 tons less of them, because of the poor results of the first and second mowings.

As regards potatoes, the harvest exceeds last year's harvest by 21,000 tons. On the other hand, there is a poorer harvest of leguminous crops, especially lentils.

BRIEFS

DECLINING WESTERN IMPORTS -- In the first 8 months of 1982, exports to socialist countries were 11.6 percent higher and imports from the socialist countries 10.3 percent higher than in the same period last year. Exports to nonsocialist countries were 0.6 percent higher and imports from nonsocialist countries 15.8 percent below last year's level. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 12 Oct 82 p 1 AU]

COMMENTARY ON WASHINGTON CONFERENCE ON COMMUNISM

DW201103 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Text] The U.S. State Department is currently holding a conference on the subject of the possibilities of promoting a change in the socialist countries. In the following commentary Guenter Leuschner explains what this means:

The American news agency AP describes the conference as -- and I quote -- the result of U.S. President Reagan's demand for an offensive to accelerate what he views as the unavoidable failure of Marxism. Well, long before Reagan, legions of bourgeois politicians have been predicting the failure of Marxism, the downfall of world socialism and the collapse of the Soviet system, and therefore we might just shrug our shoulders at the fact that wishful thinking, misjudgment and simple stupidity in some places just cannot be eradicated. It is up to each person to define his own stand on this issue and, if necessary, to answer to history for this stand. Such reveries become worthy of note and comment only when they become the basis for political action and if a crusade ideology is built on them.

After all, it is one thing for individuals or little groups to exchange views over drinks, but it is something quite different when an official government organ, such as the U.S. State Department, convokes conferences on accelerating the desired downfall of socialism. Calls for action are being made here by the secretary of state personally. Together with his deputy, Eagleburger, he delivered the main report which said that the time for an offensive against communism had come. There was talk of an ideological battlefield and it was said that stability and security will be achieved only when communism no longer exists.

Something like this can certainly be called a program of hostility and a crusade against the socialist states. This can be called a program of interference and at the same time a challenge to the principles agreed on in Helsinki -- principles which, as is known, also bear the signature of the United States. Those who make such a program the guideline for U.S. foreign policy toward the socialist states are certainly not trying to achieve understanding. It has to be one way or the other.

How sincere are negotiations on disarmament if one side intends to fight the other to the death? How can agreements be concluded if one side desires the other's rapid downfall? How can they refer to Helsinki while at the same time destroying the basic foundations of the Helsinki agreements? Nothing in this fits. Something else does fit, though -- for instance, the policy of rearmament, missile decisions, economic boycott and propaganda of limited wars. This coincides perfectly with the aims of the U.S. State Department's 2-day conference.

Some time ago there was talk in the West about a change through rapprochement; now the United States is seeking a change through confrontation. The difference between change through rapprochement and change through confrontation is quite considerable, perhaps not so much with regard to the ultimate objective but in any event regarding the methods and thus the dangers involved. I do not mean the dangers for Marxism. It has survived many imperialist governments and concepts. What I mean is the dangers for world peace.

Allow me to make a concluding remark. What the U.S. State Department is striving for with this conference will cost money, a lot of money. More than $100 million is to be spent annually just for the purpose of ideological interference in the socialist countries. This does not include the costs for missiles and for a policy of boycott. More than 12 million people in the United States are jobless and many of them also have no money. Isn't this where the blessings of American democracy and the benedictions of the dollar should be directed? This would at least be sensible.

BENKE ADDRESSES KISZ CONFERENCE 20 OCTOBER

LD210740 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] A 2-day consultation has started in Budapest on the work of the Hungarian Communist Youth League [KISZ] in representing and safeguarding interests. Taking part and speaking at the conference was Valeria Benke, member of the MSZMP Politburo. In the following 10 minutes we recall the most important thoughts of her speech:

[Begin Benke recording] Dear comrades, my dear listeners:

Nowadays, a predominant topic everywhere is the economic situation and its prospects. This figures in the debates of political meetings, the consultations of experts, and much is said about it in reports and conversations in the form of what the various work collectives must do to increase our national productive capacity and improve our international competitiveness.

There is also uncertainty when the answers to these questions are sought, but the answers are taking shape, and they are taking shape in a heartening manner. The party and the government seek to answer these questions with their work on formulating economic policy and on more expedient solutions. The organs dealing with the direction of the economy and the experts of various branches of sciences are working on solutions marking the further development of the economic reform. The goal and direction of these changes is to prompt the enterprises, cooperatives and working collectives to improve their output.

Unfortunately, there also is a need for bitter medicines as part of this process. For example, the rise of prices is unavoidable and also affects the population. Among the measures aimed at improving the economy are occasionally obligatory restrictions which hamper the enterprises and which are not always desirable. Besides these, however, there are changes on the agenda which open opportunities for enterprises to act.

We still have much to learn and do in the increased enforcement of economic rationality, the more rational use of our material tools and intellectual resources. We are not ashamed that in this regard we have things to learn from the experiences of capitalist economy; however, we are not exchanging our social principles for capitalist logic.

Many questions thus arise to which we have not yet found the answer, or to which our answers are not good enough. However, we do not abandon the struggle of thought and action to find socialist solutions. Among these questions are those which are not even posed in the capitalist countries. We must not only pose them, but also find the answers and implement them. One such question, for example, is: How can full employment be maintained and effective employment be ensured at the same time so that the workers do work in which their efforts bear the best fruit for the benefit of themselves and their families, as well as for society? Another such question is: How, while preserving the security of existence and relatively small differences in income, can the requisite effect of incentives be achieved? Another such problem is for us to form our educational system so that those with excellent abilities have scope for development, but that our educational system's effort to help others catch up are not abandoned.

There is a question which is posed not only by us but also by the capitalist countries. Even before the 12th congress, we posed the question of how we should distribute the damages to our population as a result of the world economic crisis. A similar question is also posed in the capitalist world, and the capitalist answer is found in turn in the form of conservative political changes. The widespread popularization of neoconservative ideas and these political changes mean ideological support for changing distribution to the benefit of capital and whittling down social benefits as much as possible. Our answer to this question at the 12th congress was that we should counterbalance the effect of the unavoidable price rises at two social levels, with social policy measures among the small pensioners and with families with several children. We thought that this is a socialist solution to how we should share in the damage, but it is not the only solution. This is served by the program of economic development.

We knew then when we dealt with these long-term plans, that the preservation of our social policy achievements is also a large task. We could not think of extending them. For this reason, we decided, with the agreement of society, that out of the available sources we would endeavor to protect mainly these two strata from the adverse effects on their living conditions: The smallest pensioners, because they are elderly, sick people who are able to do little or nothing to supplement their income with a little work; those with several children, because even those who have the means -- to improve their income are unable with this to counterbalance adequately the rise in the cost of maintaining children. Our long-range program is that the social contribution for the maintenance of children must increase. We shall not abandon this socialist social policy plan.

Even if we were not able to do anything or were able to do just a little to meet the congress resolution, in connection with the price rise in August -- and we were able to add little -- we shall not forget it. We are bearing it in mind and attempting to ensure that as soon as our economy creates the sources for it, we replace what has been lost now.

My dear listeners, there are more problems than previously among many families. Opportunities have opened, and will continue to open, for the improvement of living conditions. Our party's policy has so far been able to open scope for action, in the periods of developing socialist agriculture, with the reform of economic direction, or with our other more significant economic initiatives. Now, too, we want to provide and create opportunities for the working collectives, for the smaller and larger communities, and for the individuals and families, with increased vigor, greater rationality and working in a more disciplined and careful manner, to contribute to a greater extent to the strengthening of the people's economy and at the same time to obtain what they need to improve their own living conditions. We endeavor to maintain an adequate level of consumption for families in terms both of incomes and of supplies of goods.

It is another, more difficult problem when a family's housing problem is unresolved. Among these are the majority of young people represented by you, and for this reason I should say some words separately about this. With the government decrees adopted now, new paths have also opened up for the satisfaction of housing requirements. These decisions point toward new possibilities for solutions, and I hope that the councils and other bodies which can do so will uncover further new possibilities. I certainly know that the families, with their own efforts, and I should like to hope that the councils, with their own initiatives, will do everything to create more varied forms and more types of possibilities to allow young families starting an independent life to have the means to gradually resolve their own housing problems, at first with smaller and more modest dwellings, but gradually to resolve them. I should like to emphasize that the new system will favor those who await not what is finished but who are prepared to contribute to resolving their housing problem with strict thriftiness and hard work.

My dear young comrades, perspective is often spoken about nowadays, or the lack of perspective. In what can a younger generation seek its own perspective, in a slow growth period? This is asked by many, and skeptical answers are often given. We believe that it still can seek it in taking part in the resolution of society's common issues; with this, it finds the realization of its own goals and perspectives too. The slowed pace of economic growth does not mean the slowing down of all social development. Neither will the decrease in the economic pace be permanent. Therefore, the new upswing must be prepared and the foundations laid for it. Let today's young generation act for these common goals, in the workplaces and in public life. I ask the more elderly to give elbow room to them, to the young people ready to act. [end recording]

ECONOMIST ON NATURAL RESOURCES, FOREIGN TRADE

LD151124 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 15 (MTI) -- Today's DAILY NEWS, published in Budapest in English and German, carries the following article by Dr Bela Kadar, scientific department head at the institute for world economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences:

Apart from her agriculture (or biopotential), Hungary is poorly endowed with natural resources by CMEA, European and world standards. She produces only half the minerals she uses, and taking an average for the last 20 years, every percentage point of growth in her national income has been accompanied by a 2 per cent rise in her mineral imports.

But Hungary tries to make the most of the natural resources she has. Half her exports come from primary products and natural resource-intensive manufactures, but the geographical pattern of deliveries is uneven: The OECD countries take a third of Hungary's exports as a whole, but for food products and livestock the figure is 42 per cent, for meat products 5 per cent, for fuels 76 per cent, for leather goods, timber products and furniture 60 per cent, and for iron and steel products more than 50 per cent.

That distribution pattern for exports relating to natural resources is influenced by a longstanding tradition in the international division of labour. Neighbouring Western Europe has long been a market for Hungarian farm produce and minerals. It has been easier for Hungary to maintain a competitive edge where she relies on natural resources or labour-intensive processing of primary products. Morever the revaluation of natural resources has been sharper and faster on the world market than in trade between the socialist countries, giving Hungarian exporters a greater interest in pursuing convertible-currency business. Despite Western European farm protectionism and other discriminatory trade policies, trade with the West in natural-resource related sectors is Hungary's biggest foreign-currency earner and of key importance to develop further.

The rising importance of natural resources has considerably altered the external factors in Hungary's economic growth and socioeconomic targets. Despite the price changes, considerable positive and negative international experience indicates that a country's development relies less on how well endowed she is with natural resources than on how capable she is of managing those resources rationally, how much industrial, technical and scientific potential she has and how efficiently she runs her economy. If belatedly, Hungary has realized that it is an unrealistic strategy to allocate a large share of her growth potential to capital-intensive, low return mining and energy-producing investment, since that would rob research and expertise-intensive activities and hinder the economic aim of enhancing international competitveness and keeping pace with the international rate of change in technical structure. Today's strategy aims to curtail demand for certain natural resources, improve recycling rates, develop technology and organization, and intensify the quality and processing.

Meanwhile comparative natural advantages are to be exploited as far as possible. Given extra external finance and cooperation, natural resources such as copper, manganese, hydropower and thermal energy can be exploited to a greater degree, and so can Hungarian skills relating to natural resources. Good examples are the food industry, food processing machinery, bauxite, alumina and aluminium, export of aluminium plant and know-how, environmental and chemical processing techniques stemming from coalmining, geophysical research and hydrology know-how and installations, which can all generate exports and raise national income. This strategy is the most likely to ensure successful adjustment to the international reappraisal of natural resources and exploit Hungary's growth potential to the full.

NOWA HUTA VICTIM BURIED WITHOUT INCIDENT

NC201405 Paris AFP in English 1356 GMT 20 Oct 82

[By Jacques Michel Tondre]

[Text] Nowa Huta, southwest Poland, Oct 20 (AFP) -- Polish workers buried their latest martyr here today, as up to 15,000 steelmen and their families mourned at the funeral of Bogdan Wlosik, 20, shot by a plainclothes militiaman he recognized.

Tension gripped the tiny cemetery in open country three km (two miles) from the huge Lenin Steelworks, with the arms of mourners raised in a forest of victory "V" signs during the two hour ceremony. But though a convoy of militia jeeps, water cannon and mechanised transports was drawn up in the town along the raod from nearby Krakow, police were not apparent in the cemetery itself. Only plainclothes agents mingled with the crowd. The mourners were of all ages and social types, dominated by steelmen with features darkened by years of proximity to molten metal, and gathered for the occasion round Mr Wlosik's family in the tiny chapel. A delegation loaded with wreaths arrived in ten chartered buses, but two other groups walked to the cemetery, from the town shrouded by mist and patrolled by ZOMO mechanised militia, and from the smoke-clouded steelworks.

The body had been brought early this morning from the Krakow Institute where it was taken after the shooting a week ago. Nowa Huta was last week gripped by demonstrations on behalf of the now-banned Solidarity independent trade union. The requiem Mass celebrated in the chapel was broadcast by loudspeaker to the mourners outside, but the crowd was so huge that it became inaudible away from the building. Young mourners perched in trees to get a better view, and others climbed on the roof of an administrative building. Nearby, subdued workers in blue overalls watched the funeral from a sandbank near a neighbouring cement works.

At one point a wave of concern swept through the crowd as a Roman Catholic priest, acting on behalf of the family, made a dramatic appeal for calm. "I beg you, in the name of Christ, do not join those who are among you and who have evil intentions," the priest declared. A drunken onlooker, clinging to a chimney a dozen meters (yards) away, shouted the name of Solidarity, but nobody took any notice except to urge to him to be quiet. He eventually clambered down from his perch.

After the Mass, a cortege including the town band formed behind the coffin, under a large streamer which proclaimed, "Solidarity lives." The body was laid to rest at 10:30 a.m. (0930 GMT), and then for an hour the crowd filed past the grave to lay a mountain of flowers and wreaths, some of them inscribed with the name of Solidarity. Among this vast crowd, several mourners had bandaged heads -- a sharp reminder of last week's clashes between demonstrators and security forces. Women with eyes reddened by tears paid their last respects, and even the toughest looking men wiped away a tear, with no sign of shame. Then, under a low, threatening sky, the crowd melted away as it had come, in ten buses and two groups on foot, towards the town and the steelworks. There were no untoward incidents, only the long lines of people heavy with emotion. The priest's words followed them: "There is no complete justice on earth. It is in heaven that justice is handed down. Compared with eternity, life is short."

Warsaw Reports Funeral

LD201800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1655 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The funeral of Bogdan Wlosik was held today at the Nowa Huta municipal cemetery. He died tragically as a result of the street disturbances that occurred a few days ago in this district of Krakow. Apart from the immediate family fellow workers, colleagues and a delegation from the Lenin Steelworks took part in the funeral ceremony.

Comments on Death

LD202012 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The funeral of Bogdan Wlosik took place today at the municipal cemetery in Nowa Huta. He died tragically as a result of streets riots a few days ago in Krakow District.

The unnecessary death of a young man constitutes a warning. The dramatic results of the Nowa Huta excesses have demonstrated yet again the unpredictability of stormy demonstration which can evolve into stone throwing, the use of crowbars, petrol bombs and petards and provoked firing.

An unnecessary death has affected an ordinary Polish family. It is not only the cause of universal deep sorrow, but a pain inflicted on that family and the entire community. It is hoped that we will all be wiser after this painful loss and that we will keep a careful eye on the instigators of riots like the ones which took place in the Krakow District. If this is the case no Polish family will ever again experience such a tragedy.

LE FIGARO: JARUZELSKI ON BRINK OF 'LAST CHANCE'

PM201037 Paris LE FIGARO in French 19 Oct 82 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Jaruzelski Purges the Enterprises"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Poland seems to be virtually pacified. The workers' weariness, the government's repression, the desire to wait for the date fixed by three of the four clandestine Solidarity commission leaders (the fourth, Bodgan Lis of Gdansk, did not sign this appeal) for a national strike on 10 November, have had their effect. However, this calm situation is very temporary and everybody realizes that the storm could break again with renewed force. For instance, that could happen tomorrow morning when Bogdan Wlosik, the young 20-year old steel worker killed by a militiaman in civilian dress is buried near Nowa Huta.

Nonetheless, work went on almost normally yesterday. At noon, however, around 1,000 Warsaw students gathered in the university courtyard for a demonstration which took place peacefully. In Nowa Huta the workers in the shop where Bogdan Wlosik worked expressed the intention of launching strike action; the shop foreman succeeded in dissuading them from that action by decreeing 3 minutes' silence in memory of the young man.

Pamphlets had called for a new strike in Nowa Huta, and in the Warsaw and Gdansk works. Those strike calls were not followed. Moreover the repression is becoming increasingly fierce, especially in Gdansk, Wroclaw and Katowice where the local apparatus is particularly "hardline." Around 1,000 workers have now been sacked from the Gdansk shipyards. In Wroclaw three big enterprises, including the railroad equipment repair enterprise, were purely and simply dissolved. New staff were then taken on excluding, of course, committed trade unionists: Those practices are already drawing protests and clandestine workers' defense committees have already been set up. Is this a vast provocation by some government representatives? In any case, it is highly likely to lead sooner or later to new tragic confrontations.

The atmosphere is particularly heavy and tense in Krakow and Nowa Huta. Large crowds can be seen not only in the streets of the two sister cities but especially in the churches. The priests in the region, primarily Cardinal Macharski, who celebrated a mass for Bogdan Wlosik, are moreover making every effort to ensure that the people's emotion keeps a religious character and to prevent the situation from deteriorating. Moreover an envoy from Interior Minister General Kiszczak met with Cardinal Macharski in Krakow to ask for the church's help in preventing another tragedy.

Furthermore, the city of Nowa Huta is being patrolled by large forces of the motorized reserves of the Citizen's Militia. The Krakow students are increasingly showing their solidarity with the Nowa Huta workers. And the Krakow state prosecutor refused to return young Bogdan Wlosik's body to the family until the inquiry was sufficiently well advanced....

A Symbol

The emotion felt is particularly great, since Bogdan Wlosik's case is symbolic and exemplary in all respects. Nowa Huta's Lenin Steelworks, where he worked, were the model achievement of Stalinist Poland and are the country's biggest industrial enterprise. In addition, Bogdan Wlosik was an exemplary person: a 20-year old worker, liked by all his comrades, hard-working, having strong ties with his parish (it is certainly very difficult to say that we are dealing with a "hooligan" this time). The same is true, finally, of his family: It is a typical working class family. The father and mother had worked at the steel works before Bogdan, and the story seemed to have come straight out of Wajda and to be merely a new and tragic episode in "Man of Iron."

The vicious circle of repression and protest can be seen clearly. Is it still possible to stop the fatal march of a machine which is rapidly leading, by the inevitable course of events, to a neo-Stalinist tragedy? But is that not precisely what many officials in the party apparatus, some high-ranking, want? Is that not why desperate debates have been going on for the past week at the highest level, in which the advocates of increased repression oppose the desire of General Jaruzelski and his friends to make a few gestures now (like the release of Walesa) and the other internees and the lifting of martial law) which could partly bridge the gap separating the government from the country while there is still time?

In any case the fact that that is indeed what the head of state wants has again been confirmed by the publication in the newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA of an article by one of his best supporters, Prof Jerzy Wiatr. "The efficacy of the struggle against the political incendiaries of our Polish home depends largely on the rapidity and efficacy with which we introduce the vital reforms," he writes. "It is not only a question of the economic reform; what is needed is a general reform of the state...and especially increased participation in the government by the citizens. Those are the vital directions which political action must take in the coming months and years.... It is necessary to immediately draw up a program of political reforms which will make our people's state stronger, better organized and more democratic." In Professor Wiatr's view that presupposes the existence of authentic trade unions, the development of all forms of self-management and the democratization of scientific, cultural and educational institutions.

That is certainly a fine program, but does the government realize that it is now crossing the final intersection where the last of the crossing roads can still lead it to the path of an increasingly unlikely national reconciliation? Will it be able to seize this last chance, or will it draw the country into an insane and one-way journey into night?

GENERAL CLAIMS PRESS 'DISTORTED' HIS SPEECHES

AU151328 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Brig Gen Franciszek Skibinski, former commander of the Polish First Armored Division in Great Britain, deputy chairman of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy and nonparty member of the Commission for Organizing the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth: "National Agreement -- Conditions for Dialogue"]

[Text] (We are publishing a summary of the statement made by Brig Gen F. Skibinski at two successive meetings of the Commission for Organizing the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. The summary was sent to us by Brig Gen F. Skibinski -- ZYCIA WARSZAWY)

The people who attend the meetings of the commission exchange views not to influence one another, but to influence society toward searching for ways and means of achieving national agreement. That is why society must know what we say and plan to do at our meetings. Otherwise, we will turn into yet another "hot air" institution or an institution of mock activities.

Unfortunately, I have noted that my speeches at the previous meetings of the commission have been distorted in the press. I am also disappointed that only the first of my two speeches -- a shallow speech -- was reported on. My second speech was absolutely ignored, although it contained the most substantial conclusions in line with the declaration on the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. (This declaration states among other things: "Concern for great and small issues that make up our life is not an exclusive matter for the state authorities. The movement which we have decided to set up must help the authorities to make decisions and to inspire their activities and must control whatever should be controlled.")

What did I say at the first meeting of the commission? I said that one of our main tasks is to collect the views of society, analyze them and convey them to the institutions that influence our society -- that is, construct a future agreement by deeds and not by empty phraseology. The government, which is an executive body, and the Sejm, which is a law-giving body, are such institutions. What we say at the commission's meetings should not be locked up in the minutes, but should be made accessible to society and should make a specific constribution to unity and reconciliation.

The point is that the dialogue with those members of society who hold differing views does not take place in the streets with the help of stones thrown by one side and gas cartridges fired by the other side. This dialogue should take place at a table in a peaceful and civilized atmosphere.

I take the view that the first condition for such a dialogue is for the government to win the trust of all our people, especially of those large sections of them which are in opposition, a fact that we must not hide. Above all, I advise that we should avoid like fire the decisions that elicit justified social protests. A typical example of such decisions was the potato prices, which have created specific difficulties among potato growers and among buyers. The growers dug out their potatoes too early and the buyers refused to buy them. And potatoes turned to rot. This may seem a small matter, but I think that our movement should also intercept such happenings and report them to the appropriate authorities.

Another condition for changing the present street dialogue into a dialogue at a table is to officially tell all our people: Let us create such a climate in the country that would enable us to abolish without fear the state of martial law and all its results. We can do it only if you stop protesting in the way you still continue to protest. There are prospects for elections to the Sejm and the people's council after martial law has been abolished. When this comes you will have time and opportunities to discuss disputes and to present your arguments in a parliamentary manner.

Such promises must be made credible, and this can be done by the Sejm, which is facing an enormous task of drawing up and adopting a new electoral law. The draft of this law should be consulted with all our people in the same way as all the important legal acts are being consulted. Such consultations should help produce a draft that all our communities are able to accept.

I repeat: Verbal propaganda is ineffective. Deeds are effective.

I do not know why my speech was distorted and why my proposal was not published. Was this the fault of the reporter who was present at the commission's meeting, or was it a ZYCIE WARSZAWY decision? (ZYCIE WARSZAWY received only an agency report on the speech because daily press reporters had not been present at the meeting -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY)

Was this intentional or accidental? I merely assert that once again it has happened that incomplete (I do not wish to use epithets) information has been supplied, which is one of the many features that caused the workers' protest in August 1980. If society is so informed about the activities of the commission and the Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth then its effects will be negative and a reverse of what they should be. The point is that the founding commission and the Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth should not turn into yet another institution of mock activity. In such a case it would be a sheer waste of time and resources to work for anything like that.

PZPR OFFICIAL ASSESSES REACTION TO NEW TU LAW

AU181248 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Oct 82 p 6

[Article by Warsaw correspondent Jan Lipavsky: "First Steps: In the Industiral Zone of Warsaw"]

[Text] Praga-south is Warsaw's second largest industrial district. It is the seat of 20 key industrial enterprises and the district with the largest workers class in the Polish People's Republic's capital.

At the PZPR District Committee we spoke to its leading secretary Comrade Janusz Batorski. We first asked him about the progress in forming initiative groups for establishing the new factory-level trade union organizations. His answer, given with apparent satisfaction, was that they were formed in all the factories in the first half of the week. "He who did not idle way his time after 13 December," said Comrade Batorski, "did not mark time and politically worked among the working people, is now reaping the first good fruit." Ever since the activity of the so-called "Solidarity" and other trade unions was suspended, he went on to say, it was clear to them that sooner or later the day would come when trade union activity would have to be renewed. They prepared themselves accordingly for this day, rallying around themselves a wide, numerous aktiv of politically reliable and committed people.

On the whole, a normal work rhythm prevails in the factories, save for occasional difficulties owing to supplies. During the breaks people complain about high retail prices and about speculators. In the WSK [transportation] equipment plant, E. Opejda, member of the founding committee of the trade union organization and former member of the so-called "Solidarity," believes that the new trade union organizations will improve the entire atmosphere, not only in the factories but in families as well." There will be an end to the period of strife and conflicts; we will have united, class trade unions." He adds, however, that this will take some time.

At the district party committee I asked leading secretary Comrade Batorski: "What are the first experiences with recruiting members for the new trade union organizations?"

[Answer] "Rather promising. Even though a number of working people are still dissociating themselves from them and marking time, we have not come across a single case of discrimination or overt attack against those enrolling in the new trade union organizations. We did not expect any avalanche-like, spontaneous influx. We know very well that it will be a gradual process. Things will be different once people acquaint themselves with the statutes and program being drafted by the organizing groups from among members of the founding committees and they will again be quite different once the first good results of their activity show up."

[Question] "Have there been any strikes in your district in the last few days?"

[Answer] "No."

[Question] "Why not here, and why in Gdansk, for example, in the V.I. Lenin Shipyards?"

[Answer] "Well, Gdansk was, after all, the center of so-called 'Solidarity' and it is the center of its underground, which is trying to establish some sort of 'headquarters' there. Besides, in Gdansk there is a long 'tradition' of so-called opposition to socialism in Poland. As far as Warsaw and thus also our district is concerned, as you know, after the arrest of the leader of so-called 'Solidarity' Romaszewski a qualitatively new situation has emerged. The local underground has disintegrated and is unable to achieve its main intention -- to provoke strikes."

[Question] "Is there, in your view, a danger that aktivists from the underground of so-called 'Solidarity' might infiltrate the founding committees of the new trade union organizations?"

[Answer] "Such a danger does really exist. One might say that there are now two underground concepts of struggle against people's power. The first foresees the staging of strikes and street unrest; the program of the advocates of the second concept is to attempt to build so-called underground structures of the Polish state, administered -- self-evidently -- by the so-called 'Solidarity.' People from these structures should infiltrate the founding committees and the newly formed trade union organizations with the aim of engaging in acts of sabotage or gaining control of these organizations. Both concepts pursue the same objective: to reverse developments and attempt to reestablish the conditions that existed prior to December 1981, in the manner President Reagan would like to see it. However, we know about these attempts and are prepared for them. I am convinced that nothing like that can pass. Look, in our district the working people have not allowed a single political adversary, a single advocate of the extremist wing of the so-called 'Solidarity,' into the newly formed labor councils. The same is true of the founding committees of the new trade union organizations. As we know, all their members are upright people supporting the party's and the government's policy. And they are, for the most part, workers right out of the production sector."

[Question] "All right, but, as we know, the adversary is dexterous...."

[Answer] "We know it and do not idealize anything. It is no coincidence that everywhere authentic class-based trade unions are being born today. Party members as well as people without party affiliation who are our reliable allies are on the watch. The party must guarantee to the workers class that it will have the trade unions it wants and must have."

VATICAN ON BISHOP'S APPEAL FOR PRIESTS' RELEASE

LD161646 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 16 Oct 82

["Text" of "appeal" by Bishop Marian Przykucki of Chelmno Diocese read in Diocesan churches on 3 October]

[Text] Beloved people of the diocese, dear inhabitants of Gdynia. Again I share with you my great concern over the arrest on 31 August this year in Gdynia of Father (Tadeusz Kurach) and Father (Jan Borkowski), as well as of a lay worker from the parish of the Most Holy Heart of Jesus in Gdynia.

My endeavors at various levels to obtain the release of the arrestees -- particularly at the prosecutor's office in Gdansk, and with Minister of International Affairs Dzeslaw Kiszczak -- have brought no result. Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, the secretary of the Episcopate, has also vainly applied several times for the release of the priests.

Initially their trial was to have begun on Thursday, 30 September this year. For unknown reasons, it was postponed until 4 and 5 October. Several court sessions are envisaged during October. The material collected by the commission set up by me at the bishopric court in Pelplin shows that the priests and the lay worker were arrested unjustifiably on the basis of maliciously and mendaciously invented accusations by ZOMO functionaries.

The acts with which they are charged absolutely did not take place. It is generally accepted that amidst such confusion as occurred in Gdynia on 31 August, it is difficult for the ZOMO employees involved in that action to give an objective account and proper identification of the participants.

Convinced of the innocence of the accused, I call for justice. I consider this action as a blow struck at the Chelmno church, and I ask all those on whom the conduct of this trial depends to consider the matter objectively in accordance with truth and just conscience.

Expressing thanks for the prayers connected with the trial as it begins, I ask for intensive prayers to succor the arrestees and to secure a just course of the trial. Let us also pray for all internees, for all those who are imprisoned and suffering under martial law, and also so that God may shorten this sad time for us.

I cordially bless you,

[Signed] Marian Przykucki, bishop of Chelmno

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

AU140900 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9-10 Oct 82 p 8

[Zdzislaw Morawski article: "Believers and Nonbelievers -- the Need for Good Principles of Coexistence"]

[Excerpts] The difficult times we live in are causing a sharpening of the divisions within the heart of our society. We have written about this many times. Certain essential differences between the citizens of our country do, however, exist, differences which have not provoked any negative consequences in public life for years. I have here in mind the division between believers and nonbelievers.

Their coexistence, in a country where the believers form the majority while the Marxist party has taken the leading political role for almost the past four decades, has for many years been developing well.

We have grown accustomed to this and consider it to be as natural as if it were automatic. In reality, however, we are concerned with the result of a long, hard process which has demanded great work effort, consideration and re-evaluation of ideas from the community of believers, the church, the state authorities, political forces and likewise from the world of creative people and intellectuals. Such efforts came about with regard to the social teachings of the church following the Second Vatican Council and the platform of its relations with the socialist world.

No significant attempts at conducting a political battle with the help of the arsenal of conflicts in world outlook were undertaken in Poland, which since August 1980 has been suffering from a very serious and yet unfinished political and moral crisis.

Had there appeared a difference of opinion between the state and the church during the post-August period, a period concerning possibilities of church activity or its place in society, then it concerned concrete matters and not the principles behind the politics of faith.

A renewal in this area did not occur on the basis of new laws or new principles, but on the basis of close working contacts between church and state and the concrete decisions which were negotiated in the course of these contacts, concerning the building of churches, taxation, and the activities of the clergy in, for instance, prisons and hospitals etc.

It would be untrue to say that the church did not improve the situation and its position in the country while at the same time taking advantage of the possibilities which arose during the crisis to put pressure on the authorities.

It is, however, necessary to add from the start that no demands were made to change the state's policy toward religion, a policy which took a long time to form but rather to exploit it to the utmost for the church's own benefit. For this is a principle which is always employed by every organization or institution.

Every observer, even the most skeptical, must agree that both the position of the church and the potential for its activities in our country, through the permanence of policy principles toward religion, were much weaker before August than now. The improvement of these possibilities was in the view of the believers one of the symptoms of the renewal. This same appraisal was and still is being expressed by official state circles.

The proclamation of martial law did not in any way infringe upon the church's possibilities of activity in the widely conceived religious-social platform. The restrictions of martial law concerned almost every organization with the exception of the party, political parties and the church. The economic crisis did not affect the building of the churches or parishes, and the religious press resumed publishing relatively sooner than did the scientific or technical press. There are no limits with regard to religious assemblies. Martial law was provoked by causes which have little to do with state-church relations, the position of the believer or the church in our country.

It is for this reason that the whole complex of decisions, instructions and adjustments made after August to improve conditions for the church's activities still remains in force. This is the area of post-August renewal which does not inspire reservations on the part of the laity.

It appears that a great majority of our society together with a majority of the laity is in favor of the preservation of that which was achieved on the platform of church-state relations. Such also is the stand of the authorities. It is not a stand which can be changed by a few moderate press publications which refer critically to certain public statements made by representatives of the clergy. I am thinking among other things of the sermon which was preached a few weeks ago in Czestochowa by Ignacy Tokarczuk, bishop of Przemysl. This is because it is impossible not to expect a reaction to a sermon given by a member of the chief council of the Episcopate in Czestochowa to 300,000 people in which the authorities are strongly criticized, and on a political platform at that. Had there not been one it would have signified an acceptance of the politics of insensibility to reality by the addressees of this criticism. Criticism by the press is, I repeat, a very moderate thing which, while being vastly polite, does not hinder dialogue or contacts that have been shaped within the form of an institution or at central or regional level.

It is fitting to emphasize that this criticism did not concern the church's general stand, which in my opinion is at odds with the stand taken in the Czestochowa sermon. It concerned an incident or rather many sporadic and isolated incidents which often result in the misuse of freedom in the exercising of religious beliefs (by using churches as places to stage demonstrations, for instance) rather than the wishes of the clerics concerned.

Without going into detail, I would like to state that I could mention at least several recent sermons given by members of the hierarchy of the Polish church, taking a completely different tack from the statements of the bishop of Przemysl, a center which is distant from the central stream of national affairs.

Let us, however, return to the matter of the state's permanence with regard to its policy on religion and its relationship with the church.

I believe a great majority of society, both before and after December, wishes to retain, preserve and continue this policy as a result of the renewal and progress and, at the same time, as a prerequisite for the national understanding which is so necessary.

The chances for such a creative continuation do exist. It is apparent from the firm declarations of leading representatives of the state authorities and the political forces these authorities depend upon that they see not only the possibility but also the absolute necessity of a significent widening of the participation of Catholic laymen in the structure of government, the direction of the economy and, in a word, in public life. Conclusions can be drawn from the post-August discussions, mainly from declarations, on the subject of according Catholics and believers their rightful place in the economy, science, culture and politics. The conviction that world outlook cannot be an obstacle in the development of a citizen's individuality is hopefully a permanent achievement of post-August renewal.

For this conviction to become a reality demands the cooperation and involvement of both progressive and humanistic Polish forces which favor it for the sake of tolerance, and the seeking of creative solutions with the respect of the instrumental goals of the state and the system. I have in mind here the forces representing both currents of world outlook existing in the modern world.

It is of course impossible to deepen the principles and framework of good mutual coexistence while there is an expansion of trends that oppose this coexistence on a platform of religious policy or church-state relations. Such trends do exist but are not homogenous. Whoever favors or tolerates them is an opponent of understanding and dialogue even if he bandies about other slogans.

WARSAW REPORTS SEJM PRESIDIUM TO MEET 26 OCT

LD201826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 27th session of the chamber on 26 October.

The agenda for the session envisages a report by the prosecutor general of the Polish People's Republic on measures to strengthen law and order and to combat certain phenomena of social pathology; a report by the Legislative Work Commission and the Commission for Internal Affairs and Adminstration of Justice on the government bill on procedure in juvenile cases; a report by the Commission of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection, the Legislative Work Commission and the Commission for Labor and Social Welfare on the government bill on procedure in cases of those shirking work; a report by the Legislative Work Commission, the Commission for Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice, the Commission for Health and Physical Culture on the government bill on combatting alcoholism; and finally, deputies' question time.

SEJM COMMISSION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM

LD202224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The introduction of the economic reform and the moneymarket situation were discussed at a meeting of the Sejm Commission for Economic Plans, Budget and Finances. A report was presented by Minister Wladyslaw Baka. It was stressed that despite the very difficult conditions real progress has been achieved in reforming the economy. Legislative work has advanced the furthest, the introduction of exeuctive regulations less so. Generally, the principles of the reform are being implemented in practice. A positive sign is the growing labor productivity, as well as the fact that enterprises are more and more frequently using cost accounting when making economic decisions.

Today's meeting also discussed the weak spots in the reform, such as production quality, rationalization of employment, price manipulation and monopolistic practices.

A report prepared by a special team of Sejm advisers was also presented. Its opinion on aspects of the reform was more critical. Differences of opinion, sometimes extreme, were also in evidence in the statements made by deputies.

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS FINAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETING

LD202322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Vice Premier Janusz Boldowski chaired the meeting of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers. In line with the Sejm announcement made by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, the current tasks and functions of the Economic Committee will be taken over by the government Presidium and the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers.

The objectives of this is to establish closer integration of long-term planning and the strategy for getting out of the economic crisis, with [word indistinct] activities. A speech on the 1 and 1/2 year long work of the committee was made by Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski, who also on behalf of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked all members of the Economic Committee for the work done in connection with the conclusion of its activities. The experiences gained during the life of the committee will be utilized in the streamlining of the functioning of the system of management, in the implementation of the economic reform and in future work towards more quickly overcoming the crisis.

DAILY ON 'POLITICAL REALISM' OF FOURTH PLENUM

AU201211 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Oct 82 p 1

[Anna Pawlowska commentary: "Summoning Forth Unequivocalness"]

[Text] On 18 October last year, the Central Committee ended a long, 3-day postcongress session, which was in a certain sense continued 10 days later by the fifth plenum. Almost 3 months had elapsed since the ninth congress.

If one wants to condense the subject matter of these talks into one sentence, this is it: The party must not retreat one single step. Most of the 42 speeches made during the plenary discussion radiated the conviction that it is high time to straighten one's back and get down to firm, aggressive activity, since such a party attitude was demanded by the country's basic values, which were threatened. This was a plenum of political realism.

Three months earlier, the extraordinary congress had approved by means of its resolutions the party's general will: to reject the distortions of socialism, give new life to its own ranks in the spirit of Leninism, reconstruct political life democratically, heal the ailing economy and achieve broad social accord. This will did not alter one single bit, and the party accepted the congress' decisions as its unshakable duty. But the way the political battle in the country was proceeding demanded that tactics be corrected in order to guarantee strategic goals.

The political opponent, trying to hide himself behind the many million-strong federation of workers and cold-bloodedly manipulating it, reacted to the results of the party congress by sharpening his confrontational course. Constant strikes exacerbated the economic catastrophe. The mad propaganda was turned into ideas and it aroused emotions. Solidarity's first national congress revealed that the aim was not partnership, but the assumption of authority and the changing of the system. The ostentatious dissolution of the old, illegal opposition organization called the workers' Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS-KOR] at this congress was nothing other than an open transfer of this organization's anti-socialist aims to the legalized pseudotrade union forum.

On 16 September, after the Solidarity congress' first round, the Central Committee Politburo issued a statement commenting on the seriousness of the situation. On the basis of people's attitude toward this document, a speeded-up internal party process of ideological and political polarization commenced, a process that was neither easy nor smooth.

Many party members found it difficult and painful to give up the noble illusion that the party can gain allies and friends, anything to purify itself of the mistakes of the past. They felt threatened by the still-existing revisionist circles in the party, which in their program were on conciliatory terms with the ideological opponents. The fourth plenum met a month after the Politburo's statement had been made -- after a month of particularly stormy discussion in the party.

During this plenum, 11 central party authority members, including a female Politburo member, announced that they had left the ranks of Solidarity. All of them had been active in Solidarity in the belief that Solidarity would become the sort of trade union appropriate to the workers' class in a socialist state and the sort of trade union which the party of this class should support. Together with tens of thousands of their fellow members, they were forced by the leaders of Solidarity into political entanglements, alien and hostile to workers' interests. The rejection of Solidarity by these people during the plenum was therefore not an empty gesture, but a full warning to the workers' class, above all to the workers in Solidarity, and an appeal for them to face up to reality [przejrzenia na oczy].

The fourth plenum adopted a resolution consisting of 10 points, the first of which obligated party members to consolidate the party ranks ideologically and organizationally and to make the party unequivocal in its battle for the defense of socialism. The resolution calls on Solidarity to renegotiate the August-September agreements and it obligates the party aktivs and the echelons in state administration to determine their place in this organization themselves. It demands that the state authorities should undertake resolute action to restore law and order, speed up the emergence from the crisis, increase aid to agriculture and prepare for the winter. The resolution also confirms without change the party's stance concerning the building of a front of national accord and cooperation. Besides this, the plenum appealed to working people to stop taking part in strikes.

The fourth plenum made a change in the post of Central Committee first secretary and appointed Wojciech Jaruzelski to this post. For the first time in the history of Polish socialism, key party, state and military posts found themselves in the hands of one man -- at an exceptionally difficult and dangerous time. Also for the first time, a former first secretary remained a member of the Central Committee.

Life, the strictest examiner of politics, has confirmed the correctness of the fourth plenum. No warnings stopped the opponents of socialism, and they fought for authority more and more openly and brutally. Martial law had to put an end to the destruction. If the party managed to perform its duties prior to December 1981 and if it has continued to do so during the almost 12 months of exceptional conditions, then this is largely due to the fourth plenum, to which it can be grateful. This can be seen most clearly when one compares the fourth plenum with the seventh plenum, the first one under martial law.

Such a lot has happened in our party's history between the fourth Central Committee plenum and today that it is difficult to realize that only a year separates the two. This has not been a period free of slips and misfortunes, and certainly not free of indecision, vacillation and doubt. Nevertheless, it has been an enormously difficult year, but one faithful to the implementation of the program established by the ninth congress.

RADIO, TV OFFICIAL ON EFFECTIVE PROPAGANDA

AU151313 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 9 Oct 82 p 2

[Press review: "How To Reach the Silent Majority?"]

[Text] The above question indicates the main idea of the statement made by Andrzej Kurz, first deputy chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television and head of the television service, to ANTENA, Issue 20, on tasks of radio and television.

"The experience of 1981 and the most recent experience of the few months of martial law makes it obvious that from the viewpoint of the most important task (to reach as many listeners and viewers as possible -- POLITYKA) posed for us by the party and state leadership, the program work of the chief editorial boards is beset by two dangers. One of them is the attitude that denies or belittles the threats from the opposition and its influence on public opinion. We are combating this opposition rather effectively. However, a parallel danger is to see merely the need to repeat elementary and often simplified and even primitive truths about the class struggle and about the political-ideological adversary. This hinders us in our efforts to reach the workers class and that great center and constitutes an obstacle along the road to restoring the trust in the party and state authority. And without this trust it is impossible to create anything enduring in socialist building."

Of course, if propaganda is to reach its audience, they must switch on their radio and television sets. "The initial condition for our impact on viewers and listeners is to reach them -- that is, to induce them to switch on their radio and television sets. Programs that are not heard or viewed cannot be programs that are good, ideologically and politically correct and whatever. Such programs are simply nonprograms, which merely waste the time of their authors and resources and money. They are like useless products of iron smelting. We must break off as soon as possible this dangerous process of decreasing numbers of listeners and viewers of our programs."

Andrzej Kurz bases many of his conclusions on the results of public polls. One such conclusion is: "Our listeners and viewers need above all a broadly conceived entertainment, which is mainly movies on television and music on the radio. If we fail to meet these needs to the necessary extent our ties with our listeners and viewers will be broken, which may result in the drop of listeners and viewers of those programs that meet their second needs -- the needs for domestic and international political information. We are especially interested in stimulating and meeting these needs. The findings of the public poll center give us a good idea about the attitudes of our listeners and viewers toward the information we supply, mainly newscasts.

"Improved journalistic standards have recently played a crucial role in improving the impact of newscasts and publicist programs on viewers and listeners. Our perseverance in stressing the role of journalistic standards has been at times criticized by those journalists on our teams who, while deficient in skills and talents, have wanted to develop their ambitions on other foundations. However, the reality as presented by the results of public polls is implacable in this regard.

"The language and distinctive features of the journalists' personalities and culture that enable them to reach the listeners and viewers, to get out of them what is most valuable and attractive, and present and confront various arguments and positions are the foundation of journalistic skills. The skills of a large part of our teams are very poor, and we must change this through consistent training and through constantly and calmly replacing and recruiting cadres.

"In particular, the language standards of many journalists are bound to give rise to the gravest concern and criticism, not only with regard to the television teams, but also with regard to the journalists who work in radio, which not so long ago was a bulwark of the good Polish language."

It is a truism if we repeat that the primary and necessary requirement of a propagandist's skills is the ability to use the Polish language. Not even the finest phrases will do if the culture of language does not include the culture of dialogue, which makes allowances for the arguments of the people whom the propagandist wants not only to address, but also to reach.

RAKOWSKI HAS 'FRANK' TALK WITH THEATER GROUP

LD182326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpts] A meeting has taken place in the chamber of the office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw between a group of several dozen representatives of the theater and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. The meeting was taken up with a several-hour frank and direct conversation which was introduced by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, thanking the theatrical representatives for accepting the invitation. In his speech he outlined the country's sociopolitical situation and against this background the assumptions of the state's cultural policy. The deputy premier devoted much attention to the complex problems of cultural life in our country. He stressed also the great possibilities and role of that group in shaping and spreading (?contemporary) culture. During the discussion there was talk of the difficult situation in Polish culture and its part in stabilizing life in the country; of the important role of television drama and of spreading the most valuable assets of Polish and world culture. Deputy Premier Rakowski also pointed out that through television the broadest participation in culture of many millions [word indistinct] is brought about. He also devoted a great deal of attention to the vital need to integrate the actors milieu. Those participating in the meeting acknowledge that it was useful and to the point.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS, MAIL IMPROVEMENTS REPORTED

LD161010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The telephone and mail services were the main subjects of a new conference given by the minister of communications, Prof Wladyslaw Majewski, which took place at the Government Press Office today. What can we expect in the near future?

Between 1982 and 1985, about 280,000 new subscribers will receive telephones. The modernization and expansion of mail services in Warsaw, Lodz, Krakow, Poznan and Katowice is planned, and will expand and streamline the handling of mail and parcels. Radio technology will be more broadly used in rural telephone services. In a few months, a new international telecommunications center is to be opened. However, until the end of this year there will be no increase in postal rates for the population.

DAILY REPORTS POTATO, GRAIN PROCUREMENTS

AU201048 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Oct 82 p 6

[H. Berski report: "Optimistic Reports"]

[Text] Good reports are coming in from potato procurement points. According to the information given to us by the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives "Peasant Mutual Aid" about 877,100 tons were procured by 13 October. This already accounts for over 72 percent of the plan.

The progress of the procurements so far indicates that the planned 1.2 million tons will be achieved. From 11 October the third consecutive potato price of the present procurement campaign -- Z800 per quintal in the regions with small yields and Z700 where the potato yield has been high -- will become compulsory. Farmers still managed to sell the state 51,400 tons of potatoes by 13 October, even though a significant fall in procurement was expected after this date. In the estimation of Jan Witkowski, vice chairman of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, this is not the highest level of procurement that has been achieved during the first few days in which the lowest compulsory price was in effect, but one cannot yet speak of the collapse of procurement. As is apparent from reports coming in from the regions interest in procurement is manifesting itself in the fact that farmers are collecting their sacks from rural commune cooperatives.

The main endeavor of every potato campaign is, apart from procurement itself, to distribute procured potatoes to voivodships that are not in a position to provide for themselves. The conurbation of Warsaw, together with eleven voivodships that are not self-sufficient have already been provided for after drawing on accumulated reserves. Similar indications were received from Krakow and Bielsko-Biala. No obstacles have been encountered in the course of supplying other bigger towns such as Katowice where 83.3 percent of needs were covered, with 89.6 percent in Lodz and 83.8 in Gdansk. "Peasant Mutual Aid" has at the same time received additional orders for potatoes from regions that are considered self-sufficient. An additional 6,000 tons of potatoes have already been sent to Poznan and the orders for Bydgoszcz and Opole are in the process of being finalized. This rather surprising lack of self-sufficiency can be explained by the fact that there was a small yield in these regions. It will therefore be necessary to transport several thousand additional tons of potatoes besides the 521,000 tons that were planned for transfer.

A quick and effective reaction to these unforeseen orders was made possible thanks to the advanced procurement of potatoes. The procurement plan has already been realized in eleven voivodships -- those of Ciechanow, Kalisz, Kielce, Konin, Koszalin, Olsztyn, Piotrkow, Plock, Siedlce and Suwalki. But the greatest amount of potatoes procured to date has been in Sieradz Voivodship with 81,000 tons and Siedlce Voivodship with 77,000 tons.

The grain procurement plan presents itself somewhat less optimistically in comparison.

Grain is drifting into procurement points in thin streams and there is practically nothing new to say, either concerning signs of improvement in the geography of this procurement or about a growth in daily deliveries. The realization of the procurement plan had therefore neared the halfway mark, which however was not crossed. Procurement of grain stands at only 48 percent. A total of almost 11,000 tons of grain was procured during the 3 days from 11 to 13 October inclusive. A good sign in this situation, could be the news that more and more farmers are starting on their threshing in regions where potato digging has been completed. There are even regions like Siedlce, Bialystok, Lomza and Ostroleka Voivodships, where despite continued digging, threshing within peasant enclosures is no rarity. Where will this grain end up?

MILITARY POLITICAL CHIEFS DISCUSS CURRENT TASKS

AU190808 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16-17 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Report signed "Glow": "Chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces Met With the Leading Cadre of the Political Apparatus"]

[Text] Gen Div Jozef Baryla, vice minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, met with the leading cadre of the armed forces' political apparatus. The meeting discussed the current task of party-political work in the country's present internal situation. It was attended by the head of political administrations in the military districts and armed services, by deputy commanders for political affairs in military schools and by military propaganda aktivs.

Gen Div Henryk Koczara, first deputy chief of the Main Political Administration spoke about the problems of implementing the trade union law in the armed forces and about the first results of this implementation. He stressed the urgent need to activate the reserve officers, who have important tasks to fulfill in work enterprises in the country's present situation. He drew attention to the present accountability campaign of the youth organization in the armed forces and to the lessons emerging from it for work with young men in uniform.

Gen Brig Wladyslaw Honkisz, head of the organization board of the Main Political Administration, presented to the meeting the background of the domestic events that had occurred in some regions of the country when the Sejm adopted the trade union law. He also discussed the issues resulting from the present accountability campaign in the PZPR.

Gen Div Tadeusz Szacilo, head of the Propaganda and Agitation Board of the Main Political Administration drew the meeting's attention to the current propaganda tasks against the background of the organization of new trade unions and discussed the present development of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and its natural base -- the Civic Committee for National Rebirth. He also dwelt on some questions resulting from preparations for the fourth ideological conference of the armed forces.

Gen Brig Albin Zyto, head of the Culture Board of the Main Political Administration, discussed cultural and educational activities in the armed forces against the background of the country's sociopolitical situation. He stressed the prominent role of this issue in the ideological and aesthetic upbringing of the regular cadre, relatives, national servicemen and civil employees in the armed forces.

Col Mieczyslaw Wlodarski, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration for military training, presented to the meeting the most essential problems resulting from the instruction system in higher officer schools and military academies. He also discussed issues of instruction-educational work during military studies at civilian higher schools.

Speaking at the end of the meeting, Gen Div Jozef Baryla discussed the most important sociopolitical and economic problems of the country and, against their background, the current work to implement the new trade union law, which was adopted by the Sejm. He devoted much attention to trade union issues connected directly with the armed forces and detailed the main tasks of further improving party-political, educational-propaganda and agitation work on the basis of the country's present and future socioeconomic situation.

FORMER PILA PZPR SECRETARY'S TRIAL CONTINUES

LD201452 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The trials of formerly prominent persons go on. (Zenon Suszycki) has sent us a report on a case in Pila which received a lot of attention at the time.

[Begin (Zenon Suszycki) recording] An indictment act against Josef F. former secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Pila, has been submitted to the regional court in Poznan. Josef F. is accused of taking advantage of his post and appropriating over Z60,000 from the Wielkopolska furniture factory in (?Opronice). Josef F. instructed the director of this enterprise to lower the amount due for the furniture made for him. The indictment also accuses him or ordering the leadership of the voivodship work services cooperative in Pila, with headquarters in Chodzież, to reduce considerably the payment for services rendered to a former deputy minister of machine engineering industry. Moreover, the former secretary in Pila is accused of hunting wild game without appropriate permits frim January 1977 to 1980.

The decision to submit the case to the regional court in Poznan was taken by the Supreme Court at the request of judicial organs in Pila Voivodship guided by considerations of full objectivity in the examination of the case. [end recording]

CITIZEN'S MILITIA INVESTIGATING PLANE 'HIJACK'

LD201936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The press spokesman for the Ministry of Internal Affairs informs us that yesterday at about 1800 pilot Jozef S., employed in the agrotechnical services enterprise in Szczecin, hijacked an AN-2 agricultural plane in which he landed in Sweden at about 1900. From what has been ascertained to date it emerges that on board the plane were members of his closest family and friends. An investigation is being conducted into the above matter by the voivodship headquarters of the Citizen's Militia in Szczecin under the supervision of the military prosecutor's office.

JARUZELSKI'S SPEECHES, MEETINGS REPORTED

Speaks to Air Defense Forces

AU190852 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chief of the Military Council for National Salvation met with soldiers who were carrying out their duties at an air defense forces unit on the occasion of Polish Army Day.

The hosts, soldiers of the missile subunit, are masters in their own field. It was this year, in fact, that they won first place in the technical combat event of the home air defense army, obtaining the highest score in all events.

Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and the members of the Military Council for National Salvation accompanying him, vice ministers of national defense Gen of Arms Florian Siwicki, Maj Gen Jozef Baryla and the chief of the armies of the home air defense Maj Gen Longin Lozowicki, familiarized themselves at the firing range with the schooling and educational achievements of the unit. During a short display of combat skills and the proficiency of soldiers' military operations, the missile crews were able to confirm their mastery of modern combat technology and their high competence in command and control.

After having familiarized themselves with the conditions of life and service, a meeting of generations of soldiers was held at a soldiers dinner. The guests listened attentively to the soldier's opinions on the subject of the country's most important social and economic problems. Once more they reaffirmed the fundamental truth, with words full of the understanding of patriotic duty, that the Polish soldier faithfully serves the fatherland in any social need. They gave assurances that even today they perform all the duties imposed on them with honor. During his personal talks with the soldiers, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski referred to the commendable combat traditions of the Polish armed forces and also to the army's peacekeeping service.

These justifications, which are patriotic through and through, are realized in concrete soldierly activities more so today than ever before, he said. The people's armed forces confirm their unfailing service and that they are worthy of the name defenders of the Polish People's Republic.

Thanking them for such attitudes, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski wished all his commanders, his soldiers and their families, not to mention all civilian workers, success in service and in their private lives on the occasion of Polish Army Day.

Addresses Teachers' Meeting

LD152000 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Excerpts] To mark national education day, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, premier and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON], met with a group of merited teachers from all over the country. After Minister of Education and Upbringing Boleslaw Faron had characterized the sociopolitical situation among the young and their educators and outlined the long-term intentions of the ministry, the assembled teachers and instructors were addressed by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. He offered cordial congratulations and best wishes for the entire teachers' fraternity.

Among other things General Jaruzelski said: It is an old truth that the teacher is the guardian and spiritual guide of his pupils. In particular this is confirmed in difficult times, when emotions gain the upper hand. It is precisely at that time that young people have a particular need for the prudence and experience of their guides, their educators. To a considerable degree, it depends on Polish teachers how the younger generation of Poles will become creative participants in the consolidation of socialism, and in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. Teachers have special opportunities for shaping a proper, patriotic attitude among the young towards the state, its legal norms and citizens' duties. Important support for this task will be provided by changes and by improvements in the functioning of our socialist statehood. It is necessary to create favorable working conditions for the school and the teacher. The efforts of the party and the government are aimed in this direction -- the direction of overcoming the social and economic difficulties of the country.

Of great significance, said Wojciech Jaruzelski, is the fact that one of the first bills of the Sejm, passed in conditions of martial law, was the teacher's charter. The legislation missed nothing that may serve the Polish school, the accentuating of the professional's status and the social position of the teacher. This is in complete accordance with the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress. The meeting was also attended by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Eugeniusz Duraczynski, head of the Central Committee Department of Science and Education; and Lt Gen Jan Czapla, undersecretary of state and plenipotentiary of the National Defense Committee at the Ministry of Education and Upbringing.

Meets With Planning Commission

LD152048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met with the leading cadre and political and social aktiv of the planning commission attached to the Council of Ministers. Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the Planning Commission, also attended the meeting. Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej was also present. During the meeting, Wojciech Jaruzelski outlined the tasks facing the Planning Commission, as well as the tasks of its chairman, who has been entrusted with coordinating the entire range of economic problems.

Addresses Youth Aktivs

AU181225 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 13 October National Conference of Ideological Aktivs from the Union of Polish Socialist Youth in Warsaw]

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that the conference is an important event not only for the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, but for the entire youth movement.

The conference and the way it has turned out show that the organization is actively concerned with ideological problems and includes them in its activity programs. The PZPR Central Committee first secretary then drew attention to the fact that, as the last few months have shown, the party is ceasing to teach, moralize and make promises to young people, but is trying to communicate with them as partners, advise them and regard them as allies instead. Particular evidence of this are the resolution and tasks adopted at the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum. These are still binding and current as far as their appraisals are concerned, and they demand new interest in them.

W. Jaruzelski next said that the youth organization is an especially important forum for young people to serve the cause of socialism and the development of Poland. The youth movement is a concrete form of support for the deeds, actions and ideals that are served by the party and that form the basis of our system. The PZPR Central Committee first secretary referred to the debate that is going on at present on the economic prospects for the next 3 years, and stressed that these issues cannot be separated from social goals or from the supreme values of socialism. Thus this discussion is also a political one and it is a form of ideological battle. He said that we want matters concerning the young people's start in life, including their professional life, also to be expressed in the economic program. We must consider and extract all existing reserves, set initiatives in motion and encourage activity. These are matters that particularly concern young people, the generation that will experience great changes. Therefore, these must be bold reforms reaching into the 21st century, and it is young people who will really establish these reforms. Legal foundations are being created around this.

Nevertheless, laws alone are not enough, even if they are the best ones. They must be supplemented by concrete deeds and facts that dispel doubts and break passiveness. One cannot fail to notice that apathy, indifference and what may be psychologically termed as retirement have taken hold of a part of our young people. The party does not want young people to be submissive and well-behaved. Let them be bold, uncompromising, even rebellious, but let this be for a good cause, just as members of the Union of Young Fighters [ZWM] and the Union of Polish Socialist Youth once were when, active in a considerably more difficult situation economically, historically and psychologically than the present one, they helped achieve a great advance in our country's civilization. Young people must undertake responsible tasks more boldly and at their own risk, so that they can show that they can do them better than the old generation. Against this background, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary discussed, among other things, the question of echelon policy, in which ideological people, people with high qualifications, morally pure and sensitive to human suffering, will be brought to the fore. This is a great chance for young people.

Referring to the large number of members of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, the number of its social circles and its ideological homogeneity, he recognized the need to transform quantity into quality, so that not only the union's aktivs but the entire union may begin to exercise a more tangible influence on the situation in the country.

Next, W. Jaruzelski spoke about the decision of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic concerning trade unions. We regard their independence and self-management with the utmost earnestness. This is not a sign of some sort of tactic, but a constant line and a conviction that trade unions must really serve the working people, defend their interests and at the same time serve Poland and socialism. They must be independent of the administration, but at the same time they cannot be devoid of commonsense and of the supreme interests of People's Poland.

In the new trade union movement, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary added, there is a lot of room for young people to be active, irrespective of which union they come from. Further in his speech, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary expressed his satisfaction over the fact that a plan for a commission on joint activity between youth organizations had been agreed on.

During the final part of his speech, General Jaruzelski stressed the need and the wide possibilities, not fully utilized up to now, for young people to be active in Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth cells. Here, he said, it is not a question of making a formal declaration, but of really jointly creating a forum that gathers all the nation's patriotic forces for the sake of overcoming the crisis and building a better future for the country. In the name of the party leadership, the government and the Military Council of National Salvation, Wojciech Jaruzelski conveyed to the young people most sincere wishes for success and great achievements in their service for People's Poland.

MALINOWSKI MEETS FARMERS' REPRESENTATIVES

LD202118 Warsaw PAP in English 2118 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 20 Oct -- Polish United Peasant Party leader, Vice-Premier, Food Economy Council Chairman Roman Malinowski today met with council chairmen and presidents of the Central Unions of Cooperative Organizations (CZOS), the National Union of Farmers (KZR), agricultural circles and organizations as well as 16 branch unions and associations of animal breeders and agricultural producers.

The meeting was devoted to the implementation of the basic principles contained in the newly adopted cooperative law as well as the law on socio-professional organizations of farmers.

Chairman of the Sejm Agriculture and Food Economy Committee Professor Boleslaw Struzek proposed to call up a provisional coordinating commission for branch unions and associations of agricultural producers which, until national congresses, would represent the interests of particular branch organizations of farmers on the basis of an agreement with the Central Council of the National Union of Farmers, agricultural circles and organizations. The commission also would take part in working out a joint stand on key agricultural issues with the socio-occupational organization of farmers.

Taking part in the discussion, Agriculture and Food Economy Minister Jerzy Wojtecki stressed that the voice of farmers would count when they would act in unity. The cooperation between peasants' organizations and the state and agricultural administration runs well at the central level, so the thing is to transplant these principles downwards.

Minister Wojtecki declared the readiness of his ministry to further issue permits to the unions of agricultural producers if they apply and are prepared for that.

Roman malinowski pointed out that we are striving to restore the partnerly cooperation between administration and particular peasants organizations as well as between them and branches of the food industry. The adopted laws are an organic part of the pursued and planned reforms of the socio-ecoromic life in our country.

In accordance with the motions the deputy prime minister proposed to call up mixed teams comprising representatives of the ministries involved and peasant organizations to prepare drafts of ministerial council resolutions as stipulated in the law on the socio-occupational organizations of farmers.

MILEWSKI CHAIRS LAW-ORDER COMMISSION MEETING

LD160548 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] In Warsaw a session of the PZPR Central Committee's Law and Order Commission which is chaired by Moroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has taken place today. It reviewed all the problems connected with legal regulations in the area of state fiscal activity. Among other matters under review are the various social problems, such as speculation and excessive enrichment of some people. In the discussion it was pointed out that in the last few months, some progress has taken place in fighting negative social phenomena.

MEASURES TO IMPROVE FOOD SUPPLIES REPORTED

AU181022 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Oct 82 p 5

["Measures To Improve Vegetable and Fruit Supplies For Bucharest Residents"]

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council examined the way in which trade units are ensuring the sale of vegetables, potatoes and fruits in conformity with the people's supply program adopted by the RCP Central Committee Plenum of 7-8 October.

Taking into consideration that good crops this year have created favorable conditions for the people's sufficient supply of vegetables, green vegetables, potatoes, fruits and grapes, measures have been worked out to contract, store and process those goods under appropriate conditions, so as to ensure good product quality and their rational sale, until the next crop. The quantities of siloed vegetables, potatoes and fruits and the measures taken to expand sales units, as well as the appropriate preservation in silos and warehouses of winter reserves ensure all the necessary conditions for the population to constantly buy the products needed for their current supplies.

Since many citizens are not able to preserve their products under appropriate conditions for a longer time, which leads to product deterioration, the executive committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council has worked out measures to the effect that people will be able to constantly buy products throughout the winter from the trade network and on the basis of previously placed orders.

Taking into account that many citizens wish to contract certain quanitities of potatoes, onions, root vegetables, apples and other kinds of vegetables and fruits for their current needs throughout the winter but want to have them stored in state units, the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council decided that beginning 18 October 1982 trade units should conclude contracts with citizens for gradually delivering products on a date agreed upon, thus ensuring that those products are preserved in the state's warehouses.

The sales price for the contracted products will be the same as goods prices at the given time. For this purpose, state trade units shall take the necessary measures to conclude such contracts with Bucharest residents.

Similarly, taking into account that numerous citizens have no chance of preserving pickles, gerkins and sauerkraut under favorable conditions, measures have been established to increase the quantity of such canned and half-canned products and to store them appropriately in order to ensure proper supplies for the people from trade units throughout the winter months. At the same time, people will be able to conclude contracts with socialist trade units for the gradual delivery of those products throughout the winter.

The Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council believes that those measures will ensure proper supplies for the people throughout the winter, will contribute to the proper management of goods stocks, to preserving their quality and will facilitate household work.

COMMUNIQUE ON CLOTHING PRICE CUTS ISSUED

AU181017 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] On the basis of the provisions of State Council Decree No 361/1982 in the fourth quarter of 1982 cuts in prices totaling 864 million lei will be made in certain ready-made clothing (suits, jackets, pants, dresses and so forth), knitwear and other light industry products and in certain industrial items. The sum of the price cuts in those products amounts to 237 million lei to which the cuts made in the second and third quarters amounting to 510 million lei are added. As a result of these cuts in prices, the population will save a sum total of 747 million lei when purchasing those goods through the trade network.

PRESIDENCY MEETS, STAMBOLIC TO VISIT ETHIOPIA

LD202225 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 20 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic will shortly visit Ethiopia, it was announced at a session of the Presidency of Yugoslavia held in Belgrade, today, on Wednesday.

At the session the Presidency considered and accepted the information on a near visit of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Yugoslavia. Some questions in constitutional competency of the Presidency were also considered.

SRBOVAN VISITS USSR FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD202108 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, Oct 20 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation is developing well and joint interest exists in its further promotion on the principles of mutual benefit.

The above statement was made at today's (Wednesday) talks between First Vice President of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov and member of the Yugoslav Government Jon Srbovan. Srbovan is in Moscow heading a delegation at the talks on economic cooperation between the two countries.

CPSU'S KUZNETSOV RECEIVES NEW SFRY AMBASSADOR

LD202044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, October 20 (TANJUG) -- Newly appointed Yugoslav Ambassador to the Soviet Union Milojko Drulovic presented credentials to first vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Vasiliy Kuznetsov today, Wednesday, in the Kremlin."

Yugoslavia attaches exceptional importance to the development of stable and friendly relations with the Soviet Union which had reached a high level of development in the political, economic and scientific-cultural fields, said Ambassador Drulovic on this occasion. The basis of our relations, stressed Drulovic, is contained in the Belgrade Declaration and Moscow Statement, and in other Yugoslav-Soviet documents adopted during top level meetings and relating to the principle of consistent honouring of equality, sovereignty, independence, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual respect and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Greeting the new Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow, Kuznetsov said that Soviet-Yugoslav relations are characterized by broad, stable and fruitful cooperation based on the principles established in meetings between Tito and Brezhnev. Kuznetsov also made reference to cooperation in the economic and cultural fields between the two countries, republics and provinces, and stressed the importance of regular contacts between party and government officials of the two countries.

PRC MINISTER OF JUSTICE ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU201012 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Oct 82 p 7

[Text] Liu Fuzhi, member of the CPC Central Committee and minister of justice, arrived on an official visit to our country at the head of a delegation of the PRC Ministry of Justice. Minister Liu had a talk with Borislav Krajina, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for justice and general administration, on the subject of improving cooperation in the field of justice between the two friendly countries.

MARINC MEETS WITH ITALIAN CP OFFICIAL 20 OCTOBER

LD202322 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1836 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Ljubljana, Oct 20 (TANJUG) -- The president of Central Committee of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia, Andrej Marinc, met here today, on Wednesday, the secretary of the Communist Party of Italy provincial committee for Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Giorgio Roseti, at the initiative of this committee.

At the meeting Andrej Marinc spoke about activities of the League of Communists in the realization of the stabilization policy in Yugoslavia.

Special attention was paid to the reasons for introduction of the Federal Executive Council measures and their possible effects on the local border economic, political and cultural cooperation.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS HU YAOBANG REMARKS ON USSR

AU171939 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Milorad Denda report from Beijing]

[Excerpt] We will begin our review of world news with a report from Beijing where three topics are important today: the successfully concluded Chinese-French party talks resuming the relations between the CPC and the French Communist Party; General Secretary Hu Yaobang's statement on the possibility for promoting the Chinese-Soviet relations; and the statement on China's successful launching of a missile from a submerged submarine. Our correspondent Milorad Denda reports from Beijing:

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC, said that the Chinese side sincerely wished that the obstacles in normalizing Chinese-Soviet relations would be removed, so that the relations between the two countries could proceed along the road of a healthy development. Hu Yaobang's statement to French journalists who follow Georges Marchais' visit to Beijing has attracted attention of observers because it was made at a moment when consultations are being held for the second week between Qian Qichen and Ilichev, vice ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries, on Chinese-Soviet relations.

As these talks are being held in complete secrecy [diskrecija], observers are inclined to interpret Hu Yaobang's statement as an indication that progress can be made in the talks, or that such a progress has already been made to such an extent that the two sides have agreed -- as Hu Yaobang himself said -- that the consultations should alternatively continue in Beijing and in Moscow.

The substance of the talks so far is, however, not known. As has been unofficially learned, the talks are concentrated on bilateral issues. This should mean that such topics as how to promote cooperation in economic, cultural-scientific and sports areas are being discussed, and in this connection the problem of borders, or rather the presence of troops on the border, may also be included in the dossier on solving bilateral problems.

Hu Yaobang reiterated the Chinese position that China opposes any kind of hegemonism in the world. He considers that those parties which maintain close relations with the Soviet party can develop their relations with China because one of the Chinese principles is that China does not interfere in the internal affairs of other parties and that it is willing to establish relations with all countries which want to have friendly relations with China.

He repeated the Chinese assessment on the Soviet foreign policy and said that this policy was hegemonistic and that China opposed this policy, while in connection with the Soviet Union's internal policy, Hu Yaobang recalled that China had ceased for some time to set forth its views about this and that it should continue to do this in the future.

TANJUG NOTES TASS TREATMENT OF SINO-SOVIET TALKS

LD201418 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, Oct 20 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet news agency TASS only last night reported that the deputy foreign ministers of China and the USSR, Qian Qichen and Leonid Ilichev, were continuing consultations in Beijing towards opening negotiations of the normalization of relations between the two countries.

TASS did not report this as its own information, but only carried excerpts from the answers given by Hu Yaobang, secretary general of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, to the questions asked by French newsmen.

TASS did not mention that the newsmen and the head of the Chinese party had met on the occasion of Georges Marchais' visit in Beijing concerning the normalization of relations between the French and Chinese communist parties. The Soviet press has not yet informed its public about Marchais' visit to China. The Soviet news agency carried only part of Hu Yaobang's statement, putting in the fore that Beijing "is sincerely hopeful about the possible taking away of the hurdles obstructing the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations."

CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS, PROVINCES VIEWS ECONOMY

LD151504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1052 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG) -- During its debate yesterday and today the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly adopted conclusions on the implementation of the law on paying for imported crude oil, conclusions in connection with the discussion on the Federal Executive Council's report on the carrying out of the Chamber's conclusions of July this year, and conclusions on the work of the PTT [postal, telegraph and telephone] organizations of associated labor.

The chamber noted that the implementation of the law on temporary raising of foreign exchange with which to pay for imported crude oil, oil derivatives and coking coal from the convertible area and the law on the spending and use of convertible foreign exchange have not yielded the desired results because a considerable number of those involved have failed to meet their obligations arising from these laws. Consequently the Chamber of Republics and Provinces in its conclusions instructed the Federal Executive Council to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the efficient implementation of these two laws.

The Chamber of Republics and Provinces also asked all organs responsible for foreign exchange control to continue to eliminate any irregularities found in the implementation of these laws. It particularly stressed the responsibility borne by the Federal Secretariat for Finance, the Federal Foreign Exchange Inspectorate, the Federal Market Inspectorate, the National Bank of Yugoslavia and the national banks of the republics and the provinces.

At its session the Chamber of Republics and Provinces also adopted conclusions in connection with the discussion on the Federal Executive Council's report on the carrying out of the Chamber's conclusions adopted in July this year. Let us recall that during the summer there was much hope with regard to the stabilization of economic processes and trends. However, delegates reached the conclusion that the unfavorable trends in economic processes continued to manifest themselves in nearly all the sectors of social production, especially in the field of economic relations with foreign countries and in industrial production and generation of energy. These trends were considerably out of step with the basic aims of the resolution for 1982 and this was yet another cause of exacerbated economic and social problems in society. The Chamber stressed that the July conclusions were as a whole still topical, but that a far greater degree of resolve, consistency and responsibility was needed to implement them.

Efforts to boost industrial production and harvesting and sowing operations remained at the center of attention. The Federal Executive Council was asked to prepare urgently a program of measures aimed at ensuring the country's foreign liquidity. The need for additional measures aimed at stimulating export should also be considered and at the same time steps should be taken to analyze imported goods rigorously with a view to deciding what goods should be given priority because of their importance for production intended for export.

The Federal Executive Council was instructed to adopt an energy savings program immediately. Programs of this kind should also be adopted by all sociopolitical communities and organizations of associated labor, which should immediately begin to carry them out. It is also necessary to arrive as early as possible at a social contract on measures aimed at encouraging the opening and modernization of old coalmines and oil and gas fields.

The Federal Executive Council was instructed immediately to formulate an action program for keeping the population supplied on a uniform basis with basic mass consumption goods throughout the entire Yugoslav market.

The Federal Executive Council's decision to freeze prices should continue to be implemented consistently. Delegates insisted that programs should be completed by the end of the year for a gradual transition from the regime of maximized prices and that conditions should be created enabling economic laws to be more effective on the market as soon as 1983. Bearing in mind the increased tendency not to respect federal laws and agreed economic policies and all other forms of illegal behavior and of violating the ethics of our socialist self-managing society -- a tendency which jeopardized the development of self-management -- the Chamber drew attention to the duty of all the appropriate organs to be more active especially in applying federal laws and regulations. The federal public prosecutor was asked to submit a report to the Chamber on measures adopted by him and activities aimed at preventing any violation of the laws adopted by the SFRY Assembly and especially measures against perpetrators of criminal acts and economic offences and violations.

Delegates also adopted a decision reducing the republics and provinces obligations in 1982 under the law on funds for the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake in Montenegro. Unrepayable funds for Montenegro in 1982 were fixed as follows: Bosnia and Hercegovina will pay 655,200,000 dinars; Macedonia 288,600,000; Slovenia 845,400,000; Serbia, excluding the provinces, 1.2 billion dinars; Croatia 1.4 billion dinars; Montenegro 109,500,000; Voljvodina 580 million; and Kosovo 115,700,000 dinars.

Numerous delegates took part in a very lively and interesting debate on the foundations of the 1983 economic policy during the session. It was decided that the observations and proposals made during the debate should be taken into account during the preparation of the economic resolution for 1983.

BORBA ADVOCATES UNIFIED ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEM

AU151051 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Oct 82 p 2

[Slobodan Vujica commentary: "With Light in Darkness"]

[Summary] According to the conclusions of the third plenum of the LCY Central Committee, in the present difficult situation in the country caused by shortages of electric power, it is necessary "to follow 'a rigorous energy saving program' which must become a 'broad movement in the society' that should insure a 'more even distribution of electric power through all parts of the country.'" However, the present difficulties are also accompanied by many "misunderstandings and opposing interpretations for the causes of the current energy crisis."

On 7 August in the SFRY Assembly, Boro Temenugov, delegate from Macedonia, asked how it was possible that Slovenia and Kosovo have not needed to introduce any restrictions in the electric power consumption at the same time when Macedonia has lacked sufficient electric power even for regular production operation of its factories. Commenting on his question, Vlado Klemencic, president of the Slovene Executive Council, said that this kind of "reasoning is unacceptable" because it tends to "diminish one's own responsibility for regular energy supplies."

There have also been some other disputes about electric power but most of them usually bypass the "basic question which is: Why we do not have a unified energy policy? In fact, why do we tolerate the existence of different and often opposing policies (something which naturally is not characteristic for this sphere alone)?" Unified technical-technological and economic energy systems are a reality in the rest of the world. "In our country they are fragmented, divided and contradictory." And it can be noted that it was precisely in the field of electric power where "our harmful divisions and encapsulations within the republican and regional borders began first. Everyone began to create his own 'national electric power.' And this attitude usually did not result in the construction of the most efficient plants, of hydroelectric and thermoelectric powerplants with the lowest electric power production costs, regardless of their locations." The construction of thermoelectric powerplants using heavy fuel oil which is in short supply is only one example of this kind of construction.

"The completion of the task of working out a unified energy strategy adapted to the country's unified socioeconomic area, within the framework of the commission for stabilization, provides a chance to throw more light on the energy darkness into which, nevertheless, we should not have fallen to such a great extent."

RIBICIC ADDRESSES BORBA POLITICAL SCHOOL

LD191800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1159 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Oct (TANJUG) — The 12th congress has asserted itself as the congress of LCY unity and of the widest democratic forces. It expressed the continuation of socialist revolution and the discontinuation of shortcomings, hesitation and pragmatism. A further feature of the congress was the plebiscitary demand for the consolidation of togetherness, brotherhood and unity and equality of our nations and nationalities. The attempt at counterrevolution in Kosovo and the rampant process of economic, political and cultural encapsulation within our own preserves warn us that one of the fundamental pillars of our unity has been seriously shaken and so the congress made the explicit demand to pull down the barriers which are splitting our society. It has become clear that our socialist togetherness can no longer be inspired by the attractive political slogan about brotherhood and unity alone but, as binding tissue and material impulses must be built into all the pores and into the very mechanism of our economic, political and cultural life.

These words by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium mark the beginning of the 14th session of the BORBA Dusan Petrovic-Sane Youth Political School entitled: Congresses-signposts-actions. BORBA will publish the text of Mitja Ribicic's remarks in its next two issues.

Applications from over 14,000 would-be participants from all parts of our country have come in for the new session of the BORBA school. During the past 6 years this aspect of ideopolitical training and Marxist education has covered over 450,000 young people of both sexes from primary and secondary schools, organizations of associated labor, local communities and from the Yugoslav People's Army.

As the next characteristic feature of the last congress Mitja Ribicic mentioned its exceptional critical attitude which penetrated into the deepest reasons for our difficulties and into where we went astray in our socioeconomic development. Hence "responsibility," stressed Ribicic, was probably the word which was mentioned more frequently than any other as the inevitable and key link with which to build up total confidence in our society and to evaluate everyone's work and political and cadre responsibility. The 12th congress also bears the imprint of all those symbols which represent the immutable values and signify the deepest orientations and interests of the working class and of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. In this sense this congress, although it was held without Tito and Kardelj, expresses the continuity of our revolution and socialist construction.

It is in the nature of our revolution, Ribicic went on to say, and this is the proof of its continuity to confront new challenges boldly and to search for answers to all questions. The fact that the discontinuance of the nightmares of the past is truly one of the features of the 12th LCY Congress was confirmed immediately after its end. What happens is that disagreements and even conflicts within the framework of the League of Communists came to the fore and that problems, unprincipled and noncommunist behavior were manifested which over a long period of time piled up in the LCY leadership, which inevitably demanded their solution. The spirit of criticism which followed the congress and the uncomprising attitude in the struggle to preserve the unity of the movement helped the League of Communists at all levels to concentrate on solving the major and substantial problems which we face today.

Speaking of the conditions in which the 12th congress was held Mitja Ribicic mentioned the exceptionally complex international relations which create significant problems for our country also. Not only have all the focal points of international conflicts in the world remained active but new ones are being created. Parallel with the visible tactical moves by the great powers there is also a crisis over the role of the UN and its powerlessness to influence the solution of concrete international problems and confrontations.

The economic situation in the world is constantly getting worse. Today we must state the undeniable fact, stressed Ribicic, that the prosperity and the positive tendencies of the development of social well-being at the beginning of the eighties have come to an end. In the present economic international situation we can uncover all the symptoms of a world economic crisis.

The working movement in Europe and in the world is also experiencing great ferment. The events in Poland have shaken the countries of "real socialism". In the workers movement, Ribicic assessed, a greater polarization of forces is visible with noticeable shifts to the right here and there. However, what is particularly significant are the shifts to the left visible in France and Greece. The changes in the programs of the social democratic parties in Europe are substantial. They show that the pragmatist and etatist policy of these parties is experiencing a setback and that these parties are searching for new paths and solutions which include elements of de-etatization and self-management.

In the context of these and other contradictions and international tension the activity of the Nonaligned Movement is of essential importance. The principles of nonaligned policy have asserted themselves also at the 12th congress which laid down the strategic basis for our concrete foreign political activity. In keeping with this, in recent months our country has developed intensive activity in connection with the seventh summit of nonaligned countries and has made great efforts for the internal consolidation and action viability of the Nonaligned Movement.

Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium then spoke of the tasks which we are confronting following the 12th congress and the 3rd LCY Central Committee plenum. Today, and in future too, our priority task is to mobilize as extensively as possible our working people, citizens and every individual in order to arrest negative economic developments and to allow a new upsurge of production forces on self-management foundations and fresh attainments in socialist construction. The League of Communists must keep aloft the banner of the struggle for economic stabilization and its members must be in the front ranks of the crucial battle for the further stability of our socialist community.

The conclusions of the third LCY Central Committee plenum, said Ribicic, constitute the basis for our differentiation. By carrying them out one gets the communist party card; by not fulfilling them one loses it. The tasks confronting us require the League of Communists to reexamine also the situation in its own ranks, to change its methods of work and to reassert itself as a party of revolutionary action.

Speaking of the conclusions of the third plenum, Ribicic particularly stressed the demand that a higher value be placed on work. This, according to him, is the principal starting point in every effort to solve the problem of social economic stabilization. To achieve this it is essential that a comprehensive long-term program of economic stabilization be adopted. It is acquiring its shape in the form of the so-called starting foundations. However, what is more important is that what has already been formulated we should translate into practical language and work, rather than wait idly by for the entire stabilization program to be completed before we start acting on it.

Having stressed the importance of increasing exports and higher food production, Mitja Ribicic especially emphasized the need for the economical use of all kinds of energy. By moving between restrictions and limitations we cannot eliminate our difficulties and shortages. The awareness about our common responsibility must be raised to a requried level and in so doing everyone can improve the situation with self-denial and sacrifices. At this point in time, stressed Ribicic, we require heightened responsibility in all the areas of social economic and political life, the application of disciplinary measures and courageous and uncompromising cadre changes where they are required.

This is the very time, stressed Ribicic, when our system of social self-protection must be fully activated. From the organization point of view we developed this system almost to perfection but we seem to be saving it for war conditions. However, it must show its full effect now and at a time when many of our values and achievements are threatened by greed, privatization and even the theft of social property, especially since this question is of exceptional social value and because it has a multiple effect on the mood and the behavior of our working people and citizens. For this reason, stressed Ribicic, the battle for economic and social stabilization will be very difficult and will inevitably come up against some opposition. The main opponents will be the forces which have based their existence on group property and state property monopoly, whose power rests on alienated capital and which do not wish to renounce the privileges of decision-making within inner circles. A turnabout must occur here not only in the awareness of the people but also in the hardened mechanisms and deformed institutions which have grown up and which are irrelevant to our systems.

This is no longer the time when goodwill and socialist orientation is required of the communists. The communists must give much more than that. Our party is now looking for the people who will fight, who will be uncompromising and who are in a position to carry aloft the action, stressed Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

INCREASE IN FOREIGN HOSTILE PROPAGANDA NOTED

AU201032 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Oct 82 p 7

[V.K. report]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Oct -- Foreign propaganda activity directed at Yugoslavia was discussed today at the first session of the Federal Social Council for International Relations since it was newly formed. An introductory speech on this topic was made by Mitko Calovski, federal secretary for information.

Prior to the session, which was held in Belgrade, the Coordination Committee of the council met and was informed that the SAWPY had adopted and approved the proposal that Nijaz Dizdarevic, candidate from the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, be nominated candidate for president of the council. At today's meeting, the council was informed about the approved candidate and unanimously elected him president. Assuming his duty, Nijaz Dizdarevic expressed thanks, on behalf of the council, to past president Milos Minic for asserting the role and importance of this social body.

The agenda for the session, which was chaired by Nijaz Dizdarevic, was expanded with a speech by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs. After his return from New York where he stayed recently in connection with the opening of the session of the UN General Assembly and where he held talks with foreign ministers of several countries, Lazar Mojsov informed members of the council about the most topical and most important issues of current international relations and Yugoslavia's international position.

Within the context of our knowledge of how the world sees us and how this reflects on our public, Mitko Calovski, federal secretary for information, also said, among other things, that there has been an increased activity of foreign information systems directed at Yugoslavia.

Leaning on our objective difficulties, Calovski stressed among other things, particularly on our subjective weaknesses, the bloc information systems have managed to undermine the earlier mainly objective and positive picture of our country, particularly as regards the period before the Kosovo developments, when favorable tones dominated in the world publicity and when President Tito's prestige and reputation strongly reflected on this publicity as well as the impression which the firmness, unity and strength of the Yugoslavian community after Tito's death made on the international community.

It is quite certain that our information-propaganda activity toward foreign countries plays an important role in destroying and neutralizing the negative effects of foreign propaganda toward Yugoslavia, and for this reason the need arises to carry out an extensive analysis of our overall production intended to inform the foreign public.

SAWPY SECTION VIEWS NEGATIVE PHENOMENA IN MEDIA

AU151549 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Oct 82 p 5

[M.D. report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 Oct -- Today's discussion in the Section for Information [of the SAWPY Federal Conference] on the activity of public media in the present economic and sociopolitical situation did not provide any essentially new insights into the situation in this field. The reason for this perhaps was that every participant in the discussion tried to say everything without illustrating any appraisals -- and those about negative phenomena and tendencies were particularly interesting -- with specific examples.

In the discussion it was not disputed that antiself-managing forces are present and active in the public information media. These forces are skillfully exploiting our economic difficulties: They dramatize the situation, publicly sow a lack of confidence in the LCY and question certain basic achievements of our national liberation struggle and revolution, about which Muhamed Berberovic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, spoke in great detail in his introductory speech, along with many participants in today's discussion.

Assessing that the present difficulties also reflect on the situation in the press, in which lethargy has sometimes been felt, Zdravko Colic said that the section should also discuss the implementation of the program tasks. For instance, he said, an excellent mood for asserting premises of the political system (collective work and decisionmaking) exists in the editorial offices, but it is obvious that there is not always sufficient strength to persist in doing this. He also said that the press is frequently far removed from life and added that, for instance, subjective forces in Kosovo are waging a persistent political struggle which yields results, though this is not seen in the press.

For years we have suffered the individuals, Bogdan Rankovic said, who act in a destructive way and as political diversionists. This must be said and we must come into conflict with them.

Answers to many pending questions raised in today's discussion were given by Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who said, among other things, that no one demands that only journalists wage a struggle for economic stabilization, nor would it be a good thing if journalists and politicians were to pursue politics through the newspapers, that is, "those who know how to write." The press is the weapon of the workers class and as such it is an important factor in the alliance of socialist forces. We are not, Lolic said, living in a "time when newspapers are criticized," but rather in a time of increased mobilization for implementing the agreed policy, when the demand for increased responsibility refers to all people, and thus also to journalists. For this reason it is necessary to say clearly that no conflict exists between the party, its leadership and journalists. There is great confidence in those forces which work along the lines of the League of Communists, as well as conflict with all of those, in the press and society, who do not work along these lines.

JOURNALISTS' IDEOPOLITICAL TRAINING 'LAGGING'

AU161910 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Oct 82 p 4

[V.N. D.z. report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 12 Oct -- "In 1981 in Yugoslavia, 3,000 newspapers and journals were published. Whereas 20 years ago there were 3,300 journalists, last year there were 11,000 working journalists in Yugoslavia. Now we also have 191 radio stations and 9 central television stations."

However, according to the theses prepared for today's joint session of the SAWPY Federal Conference's Committee for Mass Ideological-Educational and Sociopolitical Work and the enlarged Presidium of the Federation of Journalists of Yugoslavia, "the ideological-political and professional training of journalistic cadres is lagging." A recent a analysis prepared by the committee of the League of Communists in the organizations at the federal level also calls attention to an "unsatisfactory ideological-political and professional educational level of journalists of the media sponsored by the organs and organizations of the federation." Only half of the total of 950 journalists of these media have a university education, 400 of them have secondary-level professional training and 25 of them have only a lower-level education. "In addition to the fact that nearly one-third of them are not members of the League of Communists, it has also been noticed that the editorial offices, the self-managing organs and the basic organizations of the League of Communists have been insufficiently active in the professional and ideological-political training of journalists."

A recent poll of 3,838 journalists in Croatia and Serbia showed that 40 percent of those with a higher school education have graduated from philosophical or philological faculties, 18 percent of them have graduated from faculties of law and 12 percent from faculties of political science. The smallest percentage of them have graduated from economic faculties.

During the discussion at the session, widely diverse views were expressed and the question was also asked whether we really should be so dissatisfied with the professional and educational level of our journalists, in view of the situation in other activities and spheres of social work. However, "it is clear that the professional and ideological trainning is a prerequisite for an involved activity in journalism. And a clear orientation along the line of the League of Communists is certainly also required."

LJUBICIC OUTLINES WORLD, BALKAN SITUATIONS

LD161200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Subotica, 15 Oct (TANJUG) -- We live today in very complex international economic and political conditions. The world faces grave problems. The economic situation is more difficult and more complicated.

All the countries of the world, even the most developed, are gripped by serious difficulties. Even the largest world companies are experiencing periods of crisis and a large number of smaller firms have either gone bankrupt or have gone into liquidation, Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, said in his talks yesterday with the political aktiv of Subotica.

The CEMA countries too are struggling with serious economic problems. The whole world and all the social systems face these problems.

Peace and security in the world are threatened. It could be said that mankind is moving along the brink of war. Individual parts of the world have for some time been affected by war destruction. Various kinds of war crimes, like those of World War II, also are present. In order to ensure positions and prestige in the world immense resources are poured into armaments and thus the present-day world is facing an absurd arms race which weighs down all mankind. Mankind cannot live in peace if the constant psychosis of fear from destruction and extermination is present. People can live in peace only if a future is created for new generations and not a time when arms are piled up which can be activated at any moment and destroy the world, including those who make them. Mankind cannot live in peace if numerous propaganda machines are constantly directed at enslavement, subjugation, destabilization and destruction of other countries and people.

It is however evident that peace cannot be ensured by various pressures, by enhancing military potentials, by threats, by introducing all kinds of inequality into international relations. Those who believe that problems could be resolved by force should introduce more sense into their policies. What is needed is more good will and readiness to negotiate through the United Nations and (?in other) ways for life together.

The only way out of the present exacerbation is the path of equitable cooperation, negotiations, agreement-reaching. This is the path of active peaceful coexistence, the path for which nonaligned countries are resolutely fighting. At a time when there is so much warring and so much arming, nonaligned and other peace-loving countries and forces must exert an even more energetic influence on the normalization of the situation, on the elimination of the causes of tension. As always, Yugoslavia must also today be in the front ranks of the struggle for peace and equality in the world.

The intensive foreign propaganda is in various ways also directed against our working people, against the working class, the young people, against our self-managing system, against the LCY ideology.

The Balkans and Yugoslavia, Nikola Ljubicic said, have always been at the center of attention of great powers because Yugoslavia is in the area between the largest military groupings. Strategies of individual circles have been directed at the Balkans and at Yugoslavia. The complex nature of the situation in the Balkans has also been intensified by the aspirations of some conservative forces and groups for the setting up of some kind of "greater states" at the expense of Yugoslavia as is the idea for setting up "greater Albania" and others.

To achieve such goals these forces and groups have tried to introduce confusion among our nations and nationalities. Nationalist and anarcho-liberalist phenomena and attempts, regardless of the source from which they draw their inspiration, all that try in various ways to weaken the economic and political power of our community -- are in the the service of counterrevolution. The situation in Kosovo has made the activity of these forces topical. It has also motivated some forces outside Yugoslavia to begin to concern themselves much more intensively with Yugoslavia. It goes without saying that the counterrevolutionary activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism h s also encouraged the activity of other kinds of nationalism more than ever -- of the Serbian, Croatian, Hungarian and other nationalisms.

It is necessary for us to be much more vigilant than ever and to fight against any kind of nationalism, particularly since we know from experience that nationalism can be encouraged from outside. Certain circles and forces are carefully watching our difficulties, they are exaggerating our problems, distorting our reality. They make it appear as if they do not have such or similar problems. They say how inflation is high in our country, how our indebtedness is high, how agreements between republics and provinces are reached only slowly, how we have, allegedly, a crisis of management, and so forth. They insist much on Kosovo being a long-term problem of Yugoslavia, how this problem is much graver and much deeper than it in fact is, and so on and so forth. They comment maliciously about the self-managing system at the federal level not functioning as it should, about the market becoming isolated within regional or other frameworks. In a nutshell they clearly show that everything that they think weakens Yugoslavia's economic and political power is right up their alley. And not only this. They work actively in order to make our difficulties in various ways even more difficult, in order to ascribe the causes to our system of self-management, in order to inflict on us as much damage as possible.

We know our difficulties and we know how to get out of them. It is thus necessary that we are careful and very sensitive, and that we try in this complex international situation to solve faster our problems and to overcome the problems we have as soon as possible. We will measure friendship by deeds and not words.

We must, for instance, ask why it is allowed in certain countries that the hostile fascist emigres freely meet, organize themselves, receive material help and enjoy support for their anti-Yugoslav activity, publications, events and opening of offices. Why do they enjoy such good conditions for anti-Yugoslav activity? It is also a question why some countries behave economically and financially toward us as towards an unequal partner.

Pursuing consistently the policy of nonalignment, struggle for peace and equality, we wish to continue building good equal relations with all countries of the world, especially with the nonaligned and neighboring countries. We will continue to intensify and develop friendship and cooperation with all countries of the world. At the same time, however, we will (resolutely) oppose all aspects of inequality and everything that threatens our independence and security.

We communists of Yugoslavia have the serious task of continuing strengthening the Yugoslav community, so that it will be an insurmountable barrier to any hostile intention from outside. When we speak about the strengthening of unity we mean that it is necessary that we meet, talk openly, make agreements and jointly seek solutions for our problems. Much was said about the tasks of strengthening unity in the Republic of Serbia at the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia and at the provincial conferences of the League of Communists. We must continue persistently to work for this unity inside Serbia. This unity cannot be achieved for ever. By strengthening the unity of the Republic of Serbia and its economic development we also contribute to the strengthening of Yugoslavia as a whole.

Communists are realistic people. It is known that for various situations there are various solutions, that solutions are achieved in our community through the struggle of opinion. Opinion must be respected, there must be understanding and full confidence in the good will of the participants. When united views are attained through agreement and accord correct solutions are achieved.

The consolidation of our economic strength also means intensification of production and exports. Without this there is no strong Yugoslavia. To strengthen Yugoslavia we must establish everywhere more order and responsibility, among the most responsible leaders as well as among all other communists, working people and citizens. We must resolutely oppose shirking of work, deviations, distortion of the LCY ideology, attempts to undermine the system of self-management and so forth. We must struggle for increasing vigilance in all spheres of economic and social life.

As regards responsibility, I believe that this problem has so far been dealt with in a rather general and principled manner, while the problems are quite specific. It is well known what is wrong and who is doing it. We have to call these people to account. It is not easy to enter this struggle, but unless we enter it we will not win. Of course, this struggle cannot be waged together, by leading people and all forums and all communists. The communists must lead all other working people by their example.

Wherever there are abuses and violations of the law, the organs of judiciary, public prosecution, taxation, inspection and all other services must take firm measures against the protagonists of illegal enrichment, violations of the law and all other deformations.

We communists, Nikola Ljubicic stressed, must be clear and consistent about this, because our working class would otherwise suspect that someone is exempted from responsibility for errors and problems. Leading people in responsible positions, communists, must thus pay special attention to their behavior because they are constantly in the eye of the environment and working people. It is high time that responsibility is intensified as regards the disposal and consumption of social goods, that is, responsibility of those who decide on the use of resources, investment resources or other.

MIKULIC DECRIES CENTRALIST, BOURGEOIS THEORIES

AU191843 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Oct 82 p 7

[Muharem Duric report]

[Excerpt] For the second day now, the youth hall in the Skenderija center is the meeting place of youth from throughout Bosnia-Hercegovina, gathered at their working meeting, the 10th congress. Following the plenary session with which the congress began, work continued in five commissions.

Introductory speeches in the commissions were delivered by Dragan Pazin, Vera Vujikovic, Josip Babic, Enes Gotovusa and Gordana Eric.

Over a hundred young people have participated in the discussion so far. Branko Mikulic, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, also participated in the discussion. Among other things, he said that pressures are being exerted with the aim to change the basic principles of the socioeconomic and political system of self-management, the federal system, the nonaligned policy and other lasting determinants of our domestic and foreign policy as laid down by the LCY program, the Constitution, the LCY congress documents and the works of Tito and Kardelj.

Such a revision implies that a centralization of the economic and political functions of the socialist republics and provinces should be carried out in the federation and that the role of the republics and provinces should be reduced for all practical purposes to organizing national folklore festivals (it is assumed that this should be done without the right to use one's national, or rather republican flag), while the working people in associated labor should be deprived of decisionmaking on the conditions and results of their work.

According to Mikulic, the advocates of such a revision try to impose a system of a state-centralistic rule on our self-managing socialist society. This is something that the dogmatic forces have been unsuccessfully trying to achieve ever since the Yugoslav Communist Party's conflict with the Cominform. On the other hand, quasi-liberals secretly wish that the relations prevailing in the bourgeois societies would be established. This again means that workers, working people and citizens would be deprived of their self-managing rights to decide on the policy of production and the overall social policy and that the rule of a technobureaucratic monopoly would be established in which an intellectual elite would play the main role.

Mikulic also spoke about the fact that recently public discussions have been revived on what one or another writer was doing during the last war. "When this is done from principled positions, then this contributes to an intensification of class criteria in approaching history of our peoples, in this specific case of their writers. In order to be principled, such a discussion must have a clear and honorable goal. It must be based on verified facts and it must refer equally to all people, to members of all peoples. When one does not proceed from these facts, then the investigations as to how a certain writer behaved during the war, particularly in the nationally mixed localities, assumes a different meaning and provokes negative social and political consequences. If this investigation is directed toward individual writers from only one single nationality (to which the critic does not belong), then this does not contribute to intensifying the class criteria. Rather, it provokes an endless dispute characterized by its tendentiousness and lack of a critical approach to the phenomena and personages in one's own nationality."

PUBLIC PROSECUTORS MEET, DISCUSS POLITICAL CRIMES

LD202324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- Increased activity by the internal and external enemy obliges all public prosecutors' offices to pursue all exponents of hostile activity even more resolutely and forcefully. Unfortunately, the fact that the number of instances of political crime fell in the first half of this year compared with the same period last year does not provide a true picture of illegal actions in this sphere. Criminal prosecution of the enemy sometimes is more like scratching at the surface and penalizing verbal misdemeanors than settling scores with the organizers of hostile acts and activities. In spite of such phenomena, the assessment of the work of the public prosecutors' offices in the first half of this year is positive. This was emphasized at today's consultative meeting of federal, republican, provincial and district public prosecutors which was presided over by Federal Public Prosecutor Milos Bakic.

The trends of political crime in Kosovo -- where 527 persons have been tried up to 1 September -- since the time of the counter revolutionary events in the province, took up a lot of attention at today's meeting. Action aimed at investigating the reasons for emigration by Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo has demonstrated that even now about 40 criminal actions can be taken against those who have caused emigration by exerting various pressures.

The Serbian public prosecutor's office will investigate every reported instance thoroughly, and in instances in which there was no direct pressure, but where emigration occurred as a result of a hostile environment, the person under threat will be offered legal protection. Because of this, one of the public prosecutors' conclusions was also that in all instances of pressure and force exerted by Albanian nationalists against Serbs and Montenegrins, as well as in cases of revanchism in relation to members of the Albanian nationality, the public prosecutors' offices should react quickly and effectively.

No one disputed the assessment that verbal misdemeanors are being curbed successfully, but there was also the view that it is untenable to be more successful in prosecuting exponents of street and coffee-house verbal misdemeanors than in prosecuting increasingly frequent hostile and negative public declarations. Scandals, violation of faith in the system, and the conscious disturbing of the public are acts which only border on crime and therefore remain unpunished.

Strict application of the law and the consistent use of the principles of legality, regardless of various individual statements and assessments which are frequently a reflection of personal standpoints, were established as the prerequisite for successful work among public prosecutors. It was also concluded at today's meeting that cooperation in the prosecution of the political criminal should be strengthened between the public prosecutors' offices and organs of internal affairs, and of public and state security.

KOSOVO ECONOMIC BODY VIEWS PRODUCTION DECLINE

AU171752 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Summary] The Kosovo Provincial Economic Chamber Presidium today held a meeting to discuss various economic trends in the province. The Presidium came to the conclusion the economic trends are not in conformity with the resolutions pertaining to the plan for the province's socioeconomic development. As a result of disruption in supplies of raw and necessary production materials, numerous associated labor organizations have incurred considerable losses. Thus the battle for economic stabilization has been made more difficult. Industrial production during the first 9 months of this year showed a considerable decline of 5.4 percent over the corresponding period in the previous year and was 12.1 percent below the plan. It is necessary to take special measures, especially in the industrial branches where realistic conditions exist for a satisfactory turn.

INFORMATION COMMITTEE CRITICIZES 'EMIGRE PRESS'

LD202122 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] At today's session of the Socialist Alliance Federal Conference Committee for Information and Political Activity Abroad, it was said that foreign information media are increasing coverage of sociopolitical and economic trends in Yugoslavia. The counter-revolutionary events in Kosovo and the worsened economic trends in the country provide opportunities for biased articles about Yugoslavia, in which articles in our press are often used. Recently, as was said at the session, the emigre press has been particularly active in attacks against our country. The emigre press would like to indoctrinate our workers who are temporarily employed abroad. They attack self-management and are against LCY policy, brotherhood and unity and our country's nonaligned policy. It was agreed that editorial boards in the Yugoslav media, as well as the sources of information, should take more care about what they say and write, and not allow various halftruths and confusions to pass unnoticed.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SWITZERLAND -- Belgrade, 11 Oct (TANJUG) -- By a decree of the SFRY Presidency, Dr Sulejman Redzepagio has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation. Dr Redzepagio has been a member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and chairman of the Montenegrin Social Council for Relations with Foreign Countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0952 GMT 11 Oct 82 LD]